

The Leader

"THE one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.

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News of the Week.

THE session of Parliament is running to its dregs: the Members are getting weary, not only of protracted work, but also of idle labour; and they are scrambling over their arrears in a manner that presents the usual contrast with the tedious debating of separate points at an early period of the session. In their hurry-scurry they do not get more spirited; their attention, drawn away from points, is not more broadly fixed on large principles. On the contrary, principle, punctilio, conscience—all grow faint with the drawing of the session. It is certainly not from a Parliament behaving as ours has done this week that the people can look for much improvement. That measure is accepted which presents the least trouble in its acceptance. The favourite, no doubt, is a "Continuance Bill;" next to that is a simple Government measure, the responsibility for which remains with "her Majesty's Ministers." The endorsement of her Majesty's Ministers rises in value in these hasty days. The Ministerial compromise on the Factory Bill, for example—the measure ostensibly introduced to fortify the act of 1847, but actually sanctioning the infringement of that act in the shape of "relays"—is impatiently adopted; while Lord Harrowby's amendment to protect children, and the Duke of Richmond's keeping to a real Ten-hours Bill, are hastily brushed aside.

It is out of doors that we must look for efforts in favour of the people—in the great meeting to further Parliamentary Reform, at Norwich—in the concourse of Social Reformers to the camp-meeting of the Leeds Redemption Society, near Shipley—in the room where Mrs. Chisholm displayed her scheme for emigration in family groups—in the dinner of the Colonial Reform Society, where effort in favour of justice to the Colonies was gathered with great force of social influence and intellect, and where Mr. Lowe eloquently explained the tendency of Ministerial injustice towards dismemberment of the Empire. Even the peaceful routine meeting of the Agricultural Society at Exeter does more for national progress than the lounging Parliament.

Among the occurrences which indicate the culpably impatient spirit, is the readiness to adopt the very indifferent Ministerial measure for the remodelling of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the abrupt, the almost undisguised haste in which the House of Commons set aside Mr. Gladstone's plan for increasing the number of working Bishops. Although Mr. Gladstone's scheme involved a small demand upon the Episcopal fund, it is not to be confounded with common "Church Extension." We cannot deny to the Church of England, any more than to all other religious bodies, the right to promote its own extension; still less the right to organize its own administration. But these points were not

before the House: it regarded the bill as a harmless measure backed by authority; the amendments were debatable matters which meant something, and were better put off "till next session." They might have helped to keep members beyond the 12th of August.

The demoralization of Parliament is disagreeably, not to say alarmingly, confessed in the complaint of the Minister, Sir Charles Wood, and the independent Member, Mr. Aglionby, of the canvassing which is able to procure the success of such a measure as Lord Robert Grosvenor's to abolish the duty on Attorneys' Certificates, but can scarcely stir up Members to the arduous duty of reading a Bill.

According to constitutional form, Sir Thomas Wilde, the new Lord Chancellor, has been called up to the House of Lords as "Baron Truro;" and some few of the newly-promoted Ministers, Sir John Romilly and Mr. Cockburn, have been reelected. The pending election of Sir Robert Peel in the room of his father is a matter of more novel interest. Sir Robert is wholly unknown to the political world, except as a youthful diplomatist who was assailed in the Palmerston debate that occasioned his father's last speech, but was scarcely defended. He enters a new field however—one singularly prepared for him by the burst of public anxiety to do honour to his father's memory. He enters Parliament while the nation is planning many monuments to his parent.

The foreign news is scanty. The French Government is still waging its bad and fatal war against the press. The diplomatists boast of another "settlement" of the Schleswig-Holstein affair—but it can scarcely stand. In more than one country we notice active preparations for sending inanimate representatives of trade and industry to take up their abode in the crystal palace which Mr. Paxton is to build for the Exposition of 1851. The Commissioners, we learn from the *Daily News*, have decided on Mr. Paxton's original and remarkable design.

From the West we have at length the confession of Webster that he killed Dr. Parkman. Of that fact no doubt could have remained in the mind of any body; but according to Webster's new story, his first defence amounts to suicide. He now publishes an elaborate narrative, by no means deficient in credibility, which goes to make out that he killed Dr. Parkman in a sudden fit of passion, brought on by the violent and exasperating demeanour of the doctor, who was an angry and importunate creditor. Webster succeeds in explaining away, with great verisimilitude, many incidents which were taken to prove that he had prepared for the crime. The fact that he had openly invited Dr. Parkman to an interview, in the very place where the crime was committed two hours later, helps to confirm the assertion that at that time it was not planned. Webster shows that some special preparations which were supposed to be peculiar to the

occasion were not so: it was imagined, for example, that a particular furnace had never been lighted before; but it seems that this was the mistake of an attendant. The comprehensive plans for disposing of the body were the sudden suggestion of imperative necessity. All this is a probable tale enough; but it is totally incompatible with Webster's first story: by anticipation he had given this account the lie; and if he was to be disbelieved while under fear of conviction, how is he to be believed when his invention is stimulated by actual sentence and the last hope of escape. If this new story is true its moral might be accounted to enforce the axiom, that in the worst and most doubtful extremity the truth is the best resource, even though it may seem the most perilous. Many persons think that American dislike of hardness in the creditor, and sympathy with the resentment for personal indignity, may help the commutation of Webster's sentence.

At home the suicide of Walter Watts will have produced more pain than that of an ordinary criminal. His turpitude, indeed, was not of a very deep dye, though very necessary to be checked in a commercial country: many a man gets through life with impunity who commits far blacker acts; and Watts had qualities which made him liked. His summary escape from final disgrace and exile provoked rather a needless surprise. He was "cheerful" to the last, and some say that they should have thought him "the last man to do such a thing." He had, however, unnerved himself by the lavish resort to stimulants. Besides, these "last men" to do a thing hypothetically are often the first men to do it practically. Your vivid enjoyment of life is mostly accompanied by vehement revolt from its reverse, if not by a spirit that will rather meet adversities with resistance than with submission,—and by opposing, end them."

The death of Mrs. Glover, though sudden, is attended by far less painful circumstances. Hers had been a life of exertion, of anxiety, of trouble; but one also of keen sensation and much enjoyment, and, above all, of great and increasing artistic success. She had deserved many rewards, and had won them.

The Duke of Cambridge has followed the example of his excellent sister-in-law, Queen Adelaide, and has been carried to the grave in a manner very quiet for a royal person. There was enough show, however, to draw many spectators down the Kew road; and in that direction the day became a sort of holiday. At first the feelings are rather jarred by this combination of sightseeing gaiety with funeral ceremony; but the good-natured old Duke would have been one of the last to complain that he had occasioned a day's pleasure to his humbler fellow-subjects; and the golden show of nasturtiums blooming under the hatchment in the front of his own house suggests the reflection that Nature does not mourn for death, but is immortal in happiness and beauty.

PARLIAMENT.

The Factories Bill passed through committee, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, after an ineffectual attempt to carry amendments similar to those proposed in the House of Commons by Lord Ashley and Lord John Manners. The amendment to make the proposed measure a real ten hours bill, by reducing the hours of labour from sixty to fifty-eight hours in the week, was proposed by the Duke of Richmond, and supported by the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Stanley, and Lord Faversham. It was strongly opposed by the Bishop of Manchester, Earl Grey, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and ultimately rejected by 52 to 39.

The House of Commons having gone into committee on the Ecclesiastical Bill, on Monday evening, Sir Benjamin Hall wished to ask some gentleman who was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner in what manner the incomes of the archbishops and bishops were fixed? On looking over the report of the committee which sat on the Ecclesiastical Commission, he found the secretary of the commission stating that the returns which had been furnished by the episcopal body respecting their incomes were of so fallacious a character that no just inference could be drawn from them. (Hear.) He wished to know in particular upon what principle the commissioners had calculated the average income of the Bishop of Oxford? He found it stated at page 60 of the committee's report that the average income of that prelate from the ordinary sources was £2374, to which the commissioners had added £3500, making in all £5874—being £874 beyond the income contemplated by the act of Parliament. Lord John Russell said that the principle which the commissioners had adopted was, that the bishops should have an income approximately ascertained by a seven years' average. If the income at a particular period exceeded that given amount, the bishop had the disadvantage of the diminution. The present bill, however, proposed that in future the incomes of the bishops should be fixed immutably at a specific sum. Mr. Goulburn read the following letter from the Bishop of London, to correct the statement of Sir B. Hall, that the income of that prelate was £50,000 per annum:—

"In the Times report of the debate on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, on Monday night, Sir Benjamin Hall is stated to have said, that 'the present income of one of the Bishops—the Bishop of London—was £50,000 a-year. It was quite absurd to adopt the Bishop's own returns on the point.' The absurd exaggeration contained in this statement it is perhaps hardly worth while to notice. But this imputation cast upon my honesty I think it right to repel; although I trust that my character is not such as to render such an imputation credible. I should be much obliged to you if you would take an opportunity of assuring the House of Commons, in my name, that the returns to which Sir B. Hall referred were strictly correct, and contained an exact statement of the income of my bishopric in the years to which they relate." (Hear, hear.)

Sir B. HALL said that what he had said was that, in 1837, the Bishop of London returned his income at £14,510; that in 1843 he returned it at £12,481, exhibiting a decrease of income of £2029. He had previously weighed the statement of the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission, that the returns made by the Bishops were fallacious; therefore, when he found that whereas, in 1837, the assessment of Paddington from £112,668 in 1837, had risen in 1843 to £191,194, or an increase of £78,286, which increase was owing merely to the additional buildings upon the Bishop's estate in that parish, he considered that he had come upon one of the fallacies suggested by the Secretary of the Commission. Some such fallacy would appear still more manifest from the subsequent assessment of the parish, which, from £191,194 in 1843, had risen in 1850 to £343,066. It seemed quite inscrutable how, under such circumstances, the income of the Bishop should not have very materially improved. Mr. Goulburn said that the honourable gentleman seemed to imagine that the Bishop of London received all the ground-rents of the parish, whereas he received only one-third of them, the other two-thirds being payable under the act to the representatives of the original trustees. The honourable gentleman must be aware that, though clearly the income from these rents increased with the increase of buildings, the portion of his income derivable from fines was extremely fluctuating. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT moved a series of clauses for effecting some considerable reforms in the administration of the cathedrals in England. In these clauses, after enforcing the residence, and defining the duties of deans, canons, and other caputular functionaries, there were provisions whereby the large funds attached to the cathedral establishments would be distributed in some degree upon those objects upon which the endowments were originally designed, viz., maintaining poor scholars at the universities, training the young clergy, extending the means of theological education, &c. Sir GEORGE GREY objected to the introduction of these clauses into the bill, they were of a nature to require very careful consideration, affecting the rights of patrons, and they ought to be brought forward in a separate

measure. The clauses were supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. STUART, Sir B. HALL, and Mr. WOOD; and opposed by Mr. HUME, Mr. HENLEY, and Lord J. RUSSELL. On a division the clauses were rejected by a majority of 104 to 84. The House then resumed, and the bill was reported.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the discussion, in committee, of the Mercantile Marine Bill was resumed, and clauses 28 to 61 inclusive were agreed to. Mr. SCOTT moved that, as an evidence of respect for the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge, the House should adjourn until the following day. After a demonstration of reluctance by Mr. LABOUCHERE, the motion was agreed to, and the House at its rising adjourned until Wednesday.

On the motion for the committee of the Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill, on Wednesday, Sir G. STRICKLAND moved the postponement of the committee for three months, with a view to defeating the bill. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 49 against 40, and the House went into committee upon the bill. After much discussion of its details, the committee resolved that the Chairman should report progress, and he had leave to sit again on that day week.

Mr. BANKES moved the second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill, which had passed the other House. He urged the injury inflicted upon the public health by the noxious fumes belched forth from furnaces and factories, and stated that the pictures in the National Gallery would be destroyed by the visible action upon them of the London atmosphere. He merely asked the House to affirm the principle of the bill, namely, that this was a nuisance which was capable of remedy. Mr. ALDERMAN COPELAND, in moving that the bill be rejected, declared that he had expended large sums of money on this object, and tried many experiments, without avail, and, with the experience already had, he thought it would be unsafe to shackle trade and commerce with experimental legislation upon such a subject. Mr. HUME, Mr. W. BROWN, and Mr. MUNTZ opposed the bill. Sir G. GREY thought the House would be only wasting time by reading it a second time, which must in the end be defeated. Mr. MACKINNON recommended that the bill should be withdrawn for the present. Mr. BANKES assented; the bill is therefore lost.

On the order for the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, brought down from the House of Lords, Mr. S. CRAWFORD opposed its further progress, characterizing it as a measure to facilitate the extinction of the people of Ireland. Mr. G. A. HAMILTON defended the bill, which, he said, contained a number of clauses calculated to amend and ameliorate the law of landlord and tenant. Mr. BRIGHT thought it would be unwise, in the present state of Ireland, to pass any law giving additional power to landlords. This consideration, independent of the objectionable clauses in the bill, decided his vote against it. Mr. ANSTY believed it to be a measure calculated to increase the dissatisfaction felt, as he alleged, in almost all parts of Ireland. He moved that the debate be adjourned. Mr. HUME supported the amendment. Sir W. SOMERVILLE denied that this was a landlord's measure. He did not pledge himself to support all the clauses in the bill, but he could not conscientiously vote against the second reading, its object being to prevent fraud and outrage, not to arm landlords with greater power. Mr. ROCHUS spoke against the bill until the hour of six, when the House necessarily adjourned.

The debate on Mr. Heywood's motion for a commission of enquiry into the state of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, which stood adjourned from the 23rd of April, was resumed on Thursday evening by Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, who, after referring to the position in which the question stood, in consequence of the views developed by the Government, proceeded to discuss the specific corporate characters of the Universities and Colleges, and the relations of the Crown to both. He endeavoured to show that there was no necessity for such a commission, the objects of which could be more wisely accomplished by the action of public opinion upon the Universities themselves, and the spirit of improvement in the Colleges, instead of being encouraged, might be checked by a general interference; and it would be much wiser for the Crown to exert the power which it legally possessed over certain Colleges to set an example of reforms to the rest. Sir GEORGE GREY showed the legality of the commission by referring to various instances of the issue of similar commissions simply of enquiry, invested with no power of interfering or of altering, in all which cases the same objections were unsuccessfully alleged. As to its expediency, he thought the impulse of public opinion could not be applied in a more unobjectionable form than by a well-selected Royal Commission—a course in which he should not concur if it indicated any spirit of hostility towards those great institutions. Mr. STUART moved as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Heywood, that any advice given to her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission for inquiry into the revenues and manage-

ment of any Colleges of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, not of royal foundation, tends to a violation of the laws and constitution and of the rights and liberties of her subjects. Mr. HERBERT DAUMMOND admitted that the universities had neglected their duties, but he contended that this was not the way to remedy the evil. Mr. BURNBY considered that there existed in the universities abuses which ought to be rectified, and that there was a public call for reform in those institutions corresponding with the advanced spirit of the age and the altered state of the times. Mr. GLADSTONE expressed serious doubts, not only of the unconstituted nature of such a commission, but also of its legality. And even if legal, constitutional, and in some respects necessary, it was sure to be attended with very great evils in the shock it would give to the confidence and respect which ought to be maintained towards the authorities in our universities. There was no case at all to justify such a commission as that contemplated by the Government, and it was difficult to say how it could be carried out, for the parties the commission would have to examine were bound by oath to keep the affairs of the universities and colleges perfectly secret.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL felt great difficulty in showing that a commission was requisite; for if he dwelt delicately with the defects of the universities, he would be told that he had made out no case for such a course; and if, on the other hand, he were to exhibit those defects boldly, he would be told that they were going utterly to destroy those universities, and put them out of existence. He contended that the enquiries into the cathedrals and municipal corporations of the country, coming as they did at the close of a long line of precedents, fully warranted him in adopting a similar course in the present instance. Mr. LAW, Sir ROBERT INGLES, and Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON spoke against the commission. After a short reply from Mr. Heywood, Mr. STUART withdrew his amendment, and Sir GEORGE GREY moved that the debate be adjourned for three months, which was carried by 160 to 138, the original motion being thereby in effect, though not directly, negatived.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO THE MEMORY OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.

A public meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, and inhabitants of London was held at the Egyptian-hall, in the Mansion-house, on Monday, for the purpose of promoting a subscription to raise a national testimonial as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. A number of persons had collected round the entrance to the Mansion-house before the doors were opened; and as soon as the public were admitted a great portion of the noble and spacious hall was at once filled. The assembly continued to increase constantly up to the time for the commencement of the proceedings. The Lord Mayor, who entered the hall shortly after two o'clock, accompanied by many eminent and influential gentlemen, having stated the object for which they were assembled, the meeting was addressed by Sir Peter Laurie, Captain Shepherd, chairman of the East India Company, Sir J. Pelly, chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir J. W. Hogg, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Baron de Goldsmid, Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Salomons. The most remarkable speeches were those of Mr. Hume and Mr. Drummond:—

"Mr. Hume said he had attended to offer his tribute of respect to the departed statesman. (Hear, hear.) For forty years he had been an observer—not as a life observer—of the public conduct of Sir R. Peel; often he had opposed, as often he had supported, his measures according as he considered them conducive to the public interests (hear, hear), and, therefore, he was qualified to offer an honest and independent testimony, having in the long course of his public career neither attached himself to Whig nor Tory, but measures being his object, having been ready to support the man, from whatever ranks he might come, who was prepared with measures that appeared to tend to promote the public interests. (Hear, hear.) After watching narrowly the conduct of the right honourable baronet now no more, he could honestly say that, as a public man, he had not known his equal during the long period of his own public life. (Hear, hear.) Comprehensive in his views, he (Mr. Hume) would say liberal in general in the objects he had in view, he had known no man more disinterested in bringing those objects forward. (Hear, hear.) He might have erred, as we all erred, at times; but, looking at his objects, and the motives which might lead astray any one from what might be considered popular and tempting at the moment, he had found in him the utmost disinterestedness; and, as to self-aggrandizement, we had had proof in that record, the like of which was to be found, perhaps, in the case of no other public man. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hume) looked with great regret to the void he had left, and the difficulty, in the peculiar situation in which we were placed, of supplying the loss we had to deplore—a loss at this time almost irreparable. (Hear, hear.) His measures were intended to be highly useful to the country, and his disinterestedness as concerning himself and his family was signally shown; and the community were



bound to come forward and testify their sympathy for the loss sustained and their approval of virtues rarely found in public men. (Hear.) The House of Commons paid to this great and honest man an honour never before paid to a commoner by Parliament, but the precedent was well deserved (Hear, hear); and whilst all over the country there were loud expressions of regret for our loss, it would become the city of London, of which he was enrolled a citizen (Hear, hear), in combination with the general metropolitan community, to perpetuate the memory of his services by some useful and honourable testimonial. (Hear, hear.) It was to be hoped that besides a statue means might be found of forming some memorial by which, in all time to come, the country would be benefited, and the example held up for imitation of an honest and straightforward career. (Hear, hear.) It was a melancholy satisfaction, but still a satisfaction, to pay the tribute due to such a man (Hear, hear), and doubly so when his private character did so much honour to him."

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, after stating that he stood there by the invitation of the committee, and at the request of the Lord Mayor, said:—

"I am not sorry, I confess, to have been thus invited. I was the schoolfellow of Sir Robert Peel; I was at college with him afterwards; we entered the House of Commons together; I heard the first speech he made there, and I listened with attention to every word of the last. [The honourable gentleman was so much moved with this recital as to be almost unable to proceed.] Our paths in life lay wide asunder; but at no time did we ever meet when we found that the intimacies of our childhood were impaired. (Hear, hear.) We always met with the same cordiality, even to the last; and up to the latest period did I have the honour of enjoying his uninterrupted friendship. (Hear, hear.) The points in his character which I call upon you to remember this day shall be such as serve for a useful example to ourselves. (Hear.) For it so happens, that, with the exception of one great political event, I believe there is not a remarkable occurrence in our history for forty years back to which the name of Sir R. Peel is not emphatically attached. (Hear.) You remember that it was under his administration, when quite young, that the constabulary force was established in Ireland; you remember it was he, shortly afterwards, that condensed your criminal law and abrogated hundreds of useless statutes (Hear); you remember that it was he that acted so ably in the repeal of the Test Laws; and you remember, down to the very last, how many similar acts are associated with his name. (Hear.) But there is this remarkable circumstance connected with another series of public events to which I beg your attention—that, in pursuing what he believed his country's good, he violated some of his dearest private affections. At the time, for instance, of the Bullion Report, he was put in by his patron, Lord Liverpool, to watch the proceeding on the part of the Government, and he came out of the committee deciding against the Government. Afterwards, when he brought in, in 1819, the famous bill which goes by his name, he was opposed in the House by his own father. Then, when he carried the Catholic question, you remember how he sacrificed his friends at Oxford. And again, if you take the very last act of his life, you know how bitter it was to his party associations. But in all these he had but one object in view—his country's good (Hear, hear), and that he followed to the end. (Hear, hear.) A remarkable circumstance about Sir R. Peel was this, too, that, from the day he entered the House until the last, he not only read, but marked, learnt, and inwardly digested every report that was presented to that House; and the consequence was that he had a mastery over subjects that no other man ever had, knew more than any other individual in the House, and could always bring forth out of his well-stored mind a mass of information which settled debate. (Hear, hear.) Now, every one of you may labour—and, above all, if you are young representatives, I would call upon you to imitate his example, and labour for your country as he did. (Hear, hear.) There is another point very remarkable in Sir R. Peel's character. The honourable member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) is old enough, as well as myself, to remember how violent party rancour ran when we were young. At that time persons of opposite factions hardly associated together. Happily those evil days are at an end. (Hear, hear.) We can now oppose one another, and still unite in all the intimacies of private society. (Hear, hear.) But Sir R. Peel, more than any other man within my remembrance, was the victim of private personalities (Hear, hear), and, of all men I ever remember, he is the man that replied to them the least. (Hear, hear.) He 'commended himself to Him that judgeth righteously,' and did 'not answer again.' (Hear, hear.) The way in which he was enabled to do this was by keeping the good of his country steadily in view as the pole-star before him (Hear, hear); and whether the waves of friendship or of opposition tossed him on the one side or the other, he never lost sight of that object. (Hear, hear.) By conduct like this, not undervaluing the testimony which you will raise, and which shall be raised in many other parts of the country, I feel that Sir Robert Peel might say, 'Exegi monumentum are perennius.' (Hear, hear.)"

The following are the resolutions, which were passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting desires to give expression to the profound and universal regret which pervades all ranks and conditions of the people at the irreparable loss which this country has sustained in the decease of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, and feels that, in seeking to perpetuate the record of his public services and his private virtues, it commands the sympathy and enjoys the cordial co-operation of all.

"That the Lord Mayor and the other gentlemen on the platform do form a committee, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions, and to devise the best means of carrying into effect the resolution of this meeting; and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Masterman, Sir J. Duke, and Baron L. de Bothschild, be requested to act as treasurers."

In admiration of the character of Sir Robert Peel, and as being the founder of the police system, the various members of the city of London police force have voluntarily subscribed half a day's pay towards such testimonial. Nearly £50 has been already received. A similar collection will be made throughout the police districts of the metropolitan force.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The mortal remains of the Duke of Cambridge were interred at Kew Church, on Tuesday morning. The funeral arrangements were of the most unostentatious description; and still further to insure the privacy of the ceremonial, it was ordered that the procession should move from Cambridge-house shortly after six in the morning, and that the interment should take place at the early hour of ten o'clock.

As early as five o'clock some few hundred persons had assembled on the brow of the hill opposite Cambridge-house. There was a strange admixture of character in the crowd; but nothing could be more orderly or respectable than the conduct exhibited by all. Shortly after five o'clock the First and Second battalions of the Coldstream Guards (the late Duke's regiment) marched through Piccadilly, en route from St. George's Barracks to Kew, where it had been arranged they should form a guard of honour to receive the royal remains upon their arrival at the cottage.

At six o'clock the number of persons assembled had considerably increased, and all the windows of the houses within view were occupied. The hearse and other funeral paraphernalia now arrived, and the marshalling of the procession was at once proceeded with. As the half hour chimed, the cortège left Cambridge-house, and moved slowly towards Hyde Park-corner, before reaching which one of the most touching incidents of the day occurred. Seated at one of the partially closed windows of Gloucester-house was observed the venerable sister of the deceased Prince, the Duchess of Gloucester, apparently absorbed in grief. Her Royal Highness was attended by a Lady in Waiting, whose aid appeared to be quite necessary for the support of the afflicted Princess at the moment when the hearse containing the body of her beloved brother passed the mansion.

The greatest possible respect was paid by the whole of the inhabitants along the line of route traversed by the procession. At Knightsbridge, Kensington, and Hammersmith, the church bells were muffled, and tolled minute peals, while many of the shops were closed, and business entirely suspended. At Kensington, the royal standard floated half-mast high from the church steeple, and the children of the parochial schools were drawn up in the churchyard.

When the cortège reached the middle of Kew-bridge (about nine o'clock) it was met by a smaller body of mourners, consisting of residents of Kew and of certain officials, who formed in order, preceding the funeral procession. Thus augmented and arranged, the procession reached the old house of the King of Hanover, and from there proceeded to Cambridge Cottage. Here a necessary delay took place until about ten o'clock, awaiting the arrival of Prince Albert, the present Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and other distinguished persons, who were to take part in the final ceremony; and these personages, with their attendants and the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, met the funeral at the residence of his late Royal Highness. A procession was formed at ten o'clock which proceeded to Kew Church. The Reverend James Hutchinson, one of his late Royal Highness's chaplains, accompanied by the Reverend R. B. Byam, vicar of the parish of Kew, met the body at the entrance of the church, and preceded the procession up the south aisle. The body of the late Duke was then placed upon tressels in front of the Communion Table, the coronet and cushion and the baton and cushion being laid thereon.

A pew in the south aisle near the communion table was enclosed with black draperies for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princesses, her daughters, who entered the pew shortly before the arrival of the procession. The adjoining pew was also enclosed with draperies for the Ladies in Waiting on their Royal Highnesses. Some of the Cabinet Ministers and several of the nobility occupied pews in the centre of the church near the communion table. The Duke of Wellington arrived at a quarter past nine o'clock. He was dressed in mourning, and wore the Ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and the Ensigns of the Golden Fleece. Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, arrived soon afterwards, and were conducted to the reserved seats.

The Reverend James Hutchinson having read that portion of the Burial Service appointed to be read before the interment, the Duchess of Cambridge left her pew, and was supported by her son, following the body, which was borne from the front of the communion table down the north aisle to the vault at the entrance to the chapel. The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Princess Mary followed, with Prince Albert and the Heredi-

tary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The coffin was then gradually lowered into the vault, under the superintendence of the officers of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and while descending, Major Baron Knesebeck placed upon it the coronet of the late Duke. The body being deposited, the Lord Chamberlain notified the fact, and the Royal mourners then stood around the vault, while the Burial Service was concluded.

The chief mourners then left the church, as did also the members of the Cabinet and other noblemen who were present. At dusk, on Tuesday evening, the Duchess of Cambridge, with her daughters, Prince George, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, proceeded to the church to take a last view of the coffin containing the remains of their beloved relative. Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses were observed to strew a basket of flowers into the vault, after which the mourners retired, and the workmen were immediately summoned to close in the vault.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN PROTOCOL.

The protocol of the 4th instant, signed in London by England, France, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, containing a formal recognition of the independence and integrity of the Danish monarchy, has been received at Berlin, and, in fact, throughout all Germany, with the liveliest indignation. All parties condemn its unjust and arbitrary interference with the rights of Germany, and the Berlin press asserts that Prussia will absolutely refuse to sign the protocol. Already the Prussian Minister in London has not only declined the invitation to attend the conference, in which the document was to be previously signed by initials only, but addressed to Lord Palmerston a protest, couched in strong, if not threatening, language against the protocol which was about to be signed. It also appears that Chevalier Bunsen, on the following day, sent in another protest, with renewed energy, against the whole protocol, and especially against the article concerning the maintenance of the present status of the possessions united under the crown of Denmark, declaring that the provinces of which the King of Denmark is now the head never had been considered or admitted by Germany to be parts of the Danish monarchy.

We are now to learn whether the language of the Prussian Minister held in his two protests will be confirmed by his Cabinet. If we consider the unanimity in this respect of the Berlin press, now under control of the Government, we may infer that it will. The cause of the Duchies is more generally favoured in Germany than seems to have been believed in England; and the Duchies themselves are at present glowing with enthusiasm for their country: they even desire to be attacked by the Danes—an event which seems highly probable after the encouragement with which the protocol must necessarily have inspired them; and it is expected that the Danish troops would enter Schleswig after the 17th instant.

We are strongly inclined to believe that the Germans are justified in their indignation and anger, for the protocol interferes directly with the right of succession in two German principalities, namely, the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, which are part and parcel of the Germanic Confederation, and as such the sovereign duke of both, the King of Denmark, possessed a voice in the plenum of the Frankfurt Diet. Now, as the latter has no family, his immediate successor will be his uncle, a man bordering upon sixty, having no male children, on whose death the Danish throne,—with the kingdom of Denmark only,—reverts by right to Prince Frederic of Hesse, while the Duchies of Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg revert to the ducal families of Augustenburg and Glücksburg. The legitimate rights of these princes are clear; but the protocol approves of the negotiations which the King of Denmark has initiated for the purpose of settling the question of succession. These negotiations, which are well known to have been commenced at the instigation of Russia, will, if successful, transfer the Danish throne and the duchies to a member of the ducal house of Oldenburg (who, by-the-by, is a general in the Russian service, and a relative of the Emperor Nicholas), without the slightest regard for the prior claim of the Augustenburg and Glücksburg families. Now, Holstein and Lauenburg are German; the greater part of Schleswig is likewise German; the Duches of Augustenburg and Glücksburg are Germans: it is, therefore, quite natural, that the German nation should feel indignant at a protocol which tramples under foot the rights of one of its component parts; but there is one thing that puzzles us in this protocol transaction; indeed, it seems to be a diplomatic riddle which futurity alone can solve, viz., the perfect harmony of our British Cabinet with that of Russia, whilst nothing but discord appears to prevail between them in the eastern affairs.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, dated Saturday afternoon, announces that the Schleswig-Holstein army had crossed the Eider, and that the advance brigade was moving with all despatch upon Eckernförde. Although this intelligence wants po-

sitive confirmation, nothing is more probable, especially as regards Ekenforde, which the Holsteimers must be desirous to obtain possession of without a moment's delay, so as to protect that important point upon their right flank. Another telegraphic despatch from Kiel states that the Russian squadron, consisting of eighteen sail of different classes, was in full sight of that place on Saturday afternoon. The Prussian troops cantoned in Sörup, Sleppeholm, Husum, &c., had made their concentrative movement, and were to commence their march towards the frontier on Sunday morning and Monday in two columns. The *Statthalterschaft* has published an address to the people expressive of its regret at the departure of the Prussians, and calling upon all persons to conduct themselves towards the retiring troops in a friendly and hospitable manner, so as to soften the feeling of sorrow with which those troops are penetrated upon leaving the country. To avoid as much as possible all chances of annoyance and collision, the Prussian columns will pass the Eider at places where they will not fall in with Holstein troops, and will avoid the principal large towns.

THE FRENCH GAGGING LAW.

The discussion in the French Assembly on the law against the freedom of the press has at last been brought to a close. On Tuesday the final division took place upon the *ensemble* of the law. The result of the ballot was—For the law, 386; against it, 265. An animated discussion had taken place previously upon an amendment moved by M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, demanding that the authorization to sell in the street should be allowed indiscriminately to all newspapers. M. Labordere opposed the amendment. In this respect he said that journals ought to be submitted to the same rules as ballads, of which the prefect of police might prohibit the singing, according to his fancy. General Lamoriciere said that if the laws made by the Assembly violated the principles of equity and equality, the authority of the legislative body would be self-mined. He supported the amendment, but wished to add a clause providing that the journals allowed should be submitted to the same caution-money. Some journals there were which systematically attacked the constitution in soliciting a premature revision of it. Some hoisted the white flag; some cried out for the house of Orleans. But the Republicans wanted the maintenance of what existed. The Republicans had alone resisted violent attacks; they alone had not emigrated on the day of danger; but had stood by their colours. The amendment was rejected by 326 votes against 263.

The *Presses* contains a letter addressed by M. de Girardin to the syndics of the tribune of short-hand reporters in the Legislative Assembly, in which he adds some further developments to a project previously made for procuring for all the papers an authentic and impartial report of parliamentary and judicial proceedings. He promises to present a motion in the Assembly on this subject, a step to which he has been encouraged by the favourable reception given by the House to his plan. But, before recurring to this measure, he wishes to secure the cooperation of the syndics. He reminds them that, by the law of March, 1822, heavy fines and imprisonment may be inflicted on editors who publish inaccurate accounts of the sittings of the Parliament, or courts of law, and the same editors may be interdicted, for a limited term, from giving any reports whatever of those proceedings. It is true the rigours of the law sleep, but they may, at the least expected moment, start into application. The number of the daily papers which report the sittings is about twenty. Each has one or two short-hand reporters. M. Girardin proposes to select the ten best reporters to make one report for all the papers. Thus there would be a great economy of labour, and a much more efficient result. The short-hand reporters thrown out of employment by this arrangement, he proposes to engage as reporters in the courts of justice. Finally, he invites the syndics to hold a meeting to discuss the matter, and promises to answer all the arguments that are brought against the scheme.

It is understood that the new law will come into operation at once, as urgency has been voted for it; unless the President of the Republic makes use of his prerogative to call a second deliberation within three days, the law will be promulgated on Saturday (this day) in the *Moniteur*.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By a telegraphic despatch from Alexandria, advices from Calcutta to the 1st of June have been received. The political news is altogether without interest. The heat of the season prevented all activity. The Governor General was still suffering in his health. The military complaint of Sir Charles Napier, on account of his unnecessarily moving the troops during the hot season. From Hyderabad we learn that the Sikhs had assumed a threatening position. The President of the Chinese Cabinet died very soon after the Emperor's decease. The commercial treaty between America and China had not been concluded. There

was no progress making in the British negotiations with China. Obstacles had of late been laid in the way of the opium trade.

Disturbances continued at Bantam, on the Island of Java. Some pirates had been seen in the waters of Klei, and a junk had been plundered. The cholera was raging at Cambodia as much as formerly at Siam and Cochin China.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORM OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

The anniversary dinner of this society took place at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday. Lord Montagu presided; and amongst those present were the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Hume, M.P., Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Campbell, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Scott, M.P., and Mr. Simeon, M.P. After the usual routine toasts

The Chairman said the previous meeting of the society had been productive of good, and it was likely that a continuance of those meetings would be so. They had had to contend with two great deficiencies—the want of adequate information from the colonies themselves, as to what was needed, and the want of cooperation amongst themselves—(Hear, hear). The current session had afforded proofs that this association had not been inoperative for good. The great measure of the session was the legislation for the Australian colonies; and in this they were much indebted to the theoretical views entertained by Sir W. Molesworth, which had challenged enquiry, and which had entitled him to the gratitude of the colonies—(Hear, hear). He proposed "Success to the Colonial Society," and with that he would couple the name of Sir W. Molesworth—(Cheers).

Sir W. Molesworth said the association had owed its origin to a party of gentlemen interested in colonial affairs, who met at dinner about this time last year, and felt that the colonies were generally dissatisfied, so much so as to threaten the stability of the empire. It was felt that this discontent was caused by the system of colonial government that had been pursued; and this led to the formation of the society, which included men of all parties. (Hear, hear.) They were anxious that the colonies should be well governed, so that they might no longer unnecessarily entail a heavy expense on this country. To effect this the society had enquired into the sources of colonial misgovernment, and had come to the conclusion that it was mainly through want of self-government and through their affairs being administered by persons on the other side of the globe. The society, therefore, recommended the greatest amount of self-government for the colonies consistent with the integrity of the British empire. The society had done well for the past year: he hoped they would continue to do so; and would thus deserve the thanks and gratitude of the colonies. (Cheers.)

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Scott. The latter gentleman, in an animated speech, proposed "Success to the Australian Colonies."

Mr. Lowe returned thanks at considerable length; and, after an onslaught on the colonial press, proceeded to review the provisions of the Australian bill, and to dilate on the grievances of the Australian colonies. Earl Grey had, he said, like a second Pisistratus, turned out of office, under pretence of greater zeal, those who had done as much or more for the country as himself. For his own part, he would rather take a decision of the Emperor of China than of the Colonial Secretary, for the former might give a fair decision, but the latter was so hampered by his speeches, despatches, and reports, that he could not give an unbiassed conclusion. He concluded by calling on the company to stand between the Colonial-office and our colonial empire.

THE HYDE-PARK EXHIBITION HOUSE.

The long deliberations as to the building to be erected for the exhibition of 1851 have been terminated by a decision in favour of Mr. Paxton's design and estimate, which is for a building chiefly of glass—in fact, a huge but elegant glass house. The great feature in its erection is, that no stone, brick, or mortar will be necessary. All the roofing and upright sashes will be made by machinery, fitted together and glazed with rapidity, most of them being finished previous to being taken to the place, so that little else will be required on the spot than to fit the finished materials together. The whole of the structure will be supported on cast-iron columns, and the extensive roof will be sustained without the necessity for interior walls for this purpose. If removed after the exhibition, the materials may be sold far more advantageously than a structure filled in with bricks and mortar, and some of the materials would bring in full half the original outlay. Complete ventilation has been provided for, so that the interior of the building will be much cooler than the external atmosphere. In order to subdue the intense light in a building covered with glass it is proposed to cover all the south side of the upright parts, together with the whole of

the roofs outside, with calico or canvass, tacked on the ridge rafters of the latter. This will allow a current of air to pass in the valleys under the calico, which will, if required, with the ventilators, keep the air of the house cooler than the external atmosphere. To give the roof a light and graceful appearance, it is to be on the ridge and furrow principle, and glazed with sheet glass.

We are glad to learn that no trees will require to be cut down, as the glass may fit up to the boles of the trees, leaving the lower branches under the glass during the exhibition; but Mr. Paxton does not recommend this course, as, for the sum of £250, he would engage to remove and replace every living tree on the ground, except the large old elms opposite to Prince's-gate. Only a few years ago the erection of such a building as the one contemplated would have involved a fearful amount of expense; but the rapid advance made in this country during the last forty years, both in the scientific construction of such buildings and the cheap manufacture of glass, iron, &c., together with the amazing facilities in the preparation of sash-bars and other woodwork, render an erection of this description, in point of expense, quite on a level with those constructed of more substantial materials.

THE REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

A camp meeting of the members and friends of the Redemption Society was held on the afternoon of Sunday last, on Baldon Moor, a large and romantic common, situated a short distance from the Shipley station of the Leeds and Bradford Railway. Early in the forenoon groups of respectably attired people might be seen wending their way to the pleasant spot, though the meeting was not to take place till two o'clock in the afternoon. Many seemed determined on making a picnic party on the occasion; so unwise determination either: for though their letters might be locked up in the Post-office on the Sunday, that was no reason why they should lock up themselves.

The meeting was opened by singing Charles Mackay's deservedly popular lyric of "The Good Time Coming;" after which Mr. David Green gave a brief sketch of the history, objects, and prospects of the Redemption Society, including a plain, but interesting account, of the society's estate in Wales, and pointing out a few of the numerous evils of competition, and contrasting therewith the great benefits of a union between labour, land, and capital. The immense sums expended in strikes by the trades' unionists a few years ago, might have been much better applied in commencing self-supporting institutions on the associative plan.

Dr. F. R. Lees regarded association as the only means of working out the salvation of the people. So far as it had been fairly tried, it had always answered. He particularly noticed the Rechabites, the Essenes, and the modern Communists of Europe and America. Under the present unfair system, the wealth-producers had the least share of the fruits of their own industry, whilst the idlers, and those whose energies were employed in worse than useless occupations, received the greatest part of the wealth that really belonged to the working man. Under a judicious system of association, labour would be equally divided amongst all the able-bodied members of the community, and the hours of labour would be so much abridged that no man could complain of his share of the common burden, which in reality would become a recreation. The doctor concluded his eloquent oration by impressing upon the minds of his hearers the necessity of rendering all the support in their power to the great principles of cooperation, by which system they had it in their own power to place themselves above the reach of poverty and slavery, without incurring any other portion of the community.

Mr. Joseph Barker thought communistic principles should have a fair trial; and he could not help thinking that they might be so adapted to the wants of society as to work out the redemption of man. He exposed the fallacy of the Malthusian doctrines, and contended that there would be land enough for all the people in the world, even supposing the population to double itself every twenty years, for many thousands of years to come. He should render all the assistance he could to the Redemption Society until he saw some better plan to regenerate the world, which at present he did not.

Upon the whole the meeting was one of the most successful the society has yet held. There could not be less than 1000 people present, and what makes this fact more valuable, is the variety of places from which they came. Keighley, Bingley, Shipley, Baldon, Bradford, Edwick, Harding, Idle, Ecclestone, Bursdal, Heckmondwick, Halifax, Horforth, Guisly, Leeds, and many other places in the West Riding, were represented at it.

THE BOSTON MURDER—CONFESSION OF DR. WEBSTER.

The Reverend Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of Dr. Webster, has induced that gentleman to make a full confession of the circumstances connected with the murder of Dr. Parkman. The confession was

made on the 23rd of May, and was laid before a committee appointed to consider Dr. Webster's case on the 2nd instant. It commences by giving an account of the appointment which the latter made with Dr. Parkman at the laboratory. Dr. Webster's sole object in making that appointment was to state his pecuniary embarrassments to Dr. Parkman, and throw himself upon his mercy for further time and indulgence, for the sake of his family, if not for himself. He then goes on to describe what took place at the fatal visit paid by that gentleman:—

"Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture-room door. I was removing some glasses from my lecture-room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy, 'Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?' I replied, 'No, Dr. Parkman,' and was then beginning to state my condition and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence—he called me a scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years ago, and congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed professor of chemistry. 'You see,' he said, 'I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it.' He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said. At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my temper was up; I forgot everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and, while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever was handiest—it was a stick of wood—and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care where I should hit him, or how hard, or what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly on the pavement. There was no second blow. He did not move. I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them—the doors of the lecture-room and of the laboratory below—and then, what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and the concealment of the body on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining; then I took off the clothes and began putting them into the fire which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket-book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets nor remove anything except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink which stands in the small private room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there; it was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity."

He then goes on to describe the means which he took to dispose of the body, so as to remove all trace of the horrid deed. This done he returned home to his unsuspecting wife and family:—

"I left the college to go home as late as six o'clock. I collected myself as well as I could, that I might meet my family and others with composure. On Saturday evening I read the notice in the *Transcript* respecting Dr. Parkman's disappearance. I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of immediately taking some ground as to the character of my interview with him; for I saw that it must become known that I had had such an interview, as I had appointed it first by an unsealed note on Tuesday, and on Friday had myself called at his house in open day, and ratified the arrangement, and had there been seen, and had probably been overheard by the man servant, and I knew not by how many persons. Dr. Parkman might have been seen entering my rooms, or how many persons he might have told by the way where he was going—the interview would, in all probability, be known; and I must be ready to explain it. The question exercised me much; but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person, as yet unknown, with whom Dr. Parkman had made the appointment. I would take the ground, that I had invited him to the college to pay him money, and that I had paid it. Accordingly, I fixed upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which it appears I cast erroneously. If I had thought of this course earlier I should not have deposited Pettee's check for 90 dollars in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have suppressed it, as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Pettee knew I had by me at the hour of interview; it had not occurred to me that I should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note,

and let it be inferred that it was gone with the missing man, and I should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could pretend to have paid. My single thought was concealment and safety; everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my ulterior pecuniary interest. Money, though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind. If I had designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman, in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited Pettee's check the next day, but should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the cashier that I had a sum to make up that day for Dr. Parkman, and the same to Hinchman, when I borrowed the ten dollars. I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Hinchman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P., I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the college would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour, just after the lecture, at which persons having business with me, or in my rooms, were always directed to call."

After he had made the above confession the Reverend Dr. Putnam asked Professor Webster, in the most solemn manner, if it had never occurred to him, before the death of Dr. Parkman, that the death of that individual would be desirable? Dr. Webster replied with much energy:—

"No, never; as I live, and as God is my witness, never! I was no more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children. I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. Parkman until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. Parkman was extremely severe and sharp—the most provoking of men—and I am irritable and passionate. A quick-handed and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life. I was an only child, much indulged, and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this."

"But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew you had not the money!"

"No," he replied, "I did not tell him I would pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him so, except my own words spoken after his disappearance, and after I had determined to take the ground that I had paid him. Those words were of the miserable tissue of falsehoods to which I was committed from the moment I had begun to conceal the homicide. I never had a thought of injuring Parkman."

There is much discussion in relation to the confession of Professor Webster, its verity, and its influence with regard to the decision of the governor and council in his case. In his first petition to them he solemnly averred his innocence, and that he was the victim of conspiracy and circumstances. In the last he admits that he killed Dr. Parkman, but in hot blood, under provocation. The council did not receive the confession with perfect reliance. They did not believe that instantaneous death could be caused by a blow from a piece of grape vine, such as the professor had stated the weapon to be. Three eminent physicians were separately asked their opinions on this point, and they agreed that the death could not have been so caused. Some other doubts have also occurred in relation to this confession. It is said that there is a disposition on the part of the governor to give Dr. Webster the greatest possible opportunity for clearing up the transaction; but, if the confession bear upon it the marks of further equivocation, it will be quite impossible to commute the punishment.

The wife and daughters of the unfortunate convict had an interview with the Massachusetts Council on the 6th instant. The opinion was that the late confession would not have any effect in altering his sentence.

MRS. CHISHOLM'S FAMILY EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Mrs. Chisholm's family group meeting of emigrants was held, on Tuesday, at the Royal British Institution, Tabernacle-row, City-road. The hall was crowded at an early hour by parties interested in the question of emigration. Among others present were the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Ashley, the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, the Right Honourable Stuart Wortley, the Right Honourable Vernon Smith, Mr. Robert Lowe, member of the House of Assembly, New South Wales, and a large number of ladies. After some remarks by the Earl of Harrowby on the improved character of emigration of late years, Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., introduced Mr. Lowe, begging him to give the proposed emigrants and their friends the benefit of some of his Australian experiences:—

"Mr. Lowe, though he could not but feel it presumptuous to address that assemblage under other circumstances, yet, as he had resided seven years in Sydney, and had had considerable opportunities of understanding the condition of the community, might offer a few hints to the intending emigrants. He had had there the honour and pleasure of knowing the lady who had called the meeting, and had watched the wonderful efforts

which she had made during a succession of years on behalf of the emigrants who had already arrived. He had seen her the tenant of an humble shed, once set apart for convicts by the Government, there subjecting herself to many inconveniences, in order that she might watch over the morals of the destitute girls in Sydney. Indeed, what she had done and endured no one could altogether explain. He had known her again, when she found a number of females hesitating and hanging round the towns, go forth at their head, and settle a colony of her own, as it were, in the wilderness. For these reasons he could not but think that with her the matter was in very good hands; for not only was she a philanthropist, but she was one who understood her undertaking, and had discrimination in her benevolence, who knew both sides of the question, and was acquainted as well with the condition of the labouring people here as of the corresponding class in the colonies. He, therefore, felt convinced that, if she were properly seconded, she might carry out well the means which she had so well devised, and would thus totally revolutionize the question of emigration, and enable it to stand on a basis altogether different from that which it had occupied heretofore, advantageous alike to the colonies and to the mother country. No words could tell the advantage it was to the poor to emigrate to a country where food was abundant, where clothing need be but very light, where fuel could be had for the cutting down, and where houses could be built in a day or two."

Lord Robert Grosvenor made a few remarks in approbation of the society, from whose labours he anticipated much good to the community. Mr. Sidney Herbert stated briefly the principles on which the society was founded:—

"Supported, as emigration had been by artificial means, sometimes by individual benevolence, sometimes by State assistance, it had still not thrived. A certain amount of good, doubtless, had been done, but never anything to speak of. The persons most to be benefited by emigration were the labouring classes; and what it was an object for the labouring classes to obtain they must always, experience had shown, obtain by their own exertions. This society offered the means to such, by which they might, if they chose, effect emigration in the best manner for themselves. It had for its object a system self-supporting, by which the industrious classes were enabled, having first contributed half their passage-money, to borrow the other half, without interest, from the society, and this second half they were required to refund within two years from their earnings in the colony. The savings wanted to raise the necessary sum for the passage, the weekly payments made towards this fund to the society would be the best evidence that those to whom the loans were granted were industrious, provident, frugal, and economical; and this again would form the very best guarantee which they could have for the repayment of the money lent. The honesty of such men it would be difficult to doubt."

Mrs. Chisholm was at this time busily engaged in introducing several friendless young women to family groups which had undertaken to protect them during the voyage. It was stated that, amongst others, the society was about to send out three wives to join their husbands, and two children to join their parents. Lord Ashley announced also what Mrs. Chisholm had stated in conversation, that nine constant young men had, in their prosperity, remembered those who had been their "sweethearts" in adversity, and were now waiting anxiously to have the marriage rites solemnized whenever the society would safely transmit to them the young women in question; and he called attention to the fact that such schemes as Mrs. Chisholm's could not be organized or carried out without expense.

Mr. F. Neison gave some statistical information as to the proposed proceedings of the society. The present proposition was to send out 25,000 emigrants, for which purpose loans would be required to the extent of £50,000. The whole number of 25,000 was to be spread over four years—8300 in the first year; in the second, 6000; in the third, 6500; and in the fourth, 4200. The loans towards the passage would be repaid at or before the expiration of two years; and the groups, consisting of families and single individuals, would pay a proportionate forfeit, if any one of the group should prove a defaulter.

Mr. Stuart Wortley had come unprepared for speechmaking, and hardly conversant with the system of the society. What he had heard had made him a subscriber. He might, therefore, hope that it would have the same effect upon others, and so give a practical conclusion to a most instructive evening.

Mr. Lowe expressed for Mrs. Chisholm the pleasure felt by that benevolent lady at the numerous attendance; and after several gentlemen had sent down their subscriptions, the meeting dispersed. It was throughout crowded and orderly. The several speakers were well received and much applauded, and, though the proceedings were too practical to waken enthusiasm, they seemed at least to have secured approbation.

DEATH OF MRS. GLOVER.

But a few, a very few days, have elapsed since we briefly recorded a tribute of respect paid by the public to the professional and private merits of Mrs. Glover, on the occasion of her benefit at Drury-lane Theatre. The evidences of extreme suffering manifested by Mrs. Glover on that evening—her inability to go

through her part, except as a mere shadow of her former self, and the substitution of an apologetic speech from Mr. Leigh Murray for the address which had been written for her by a well-known and talented amateur of the drama—arose not merely from the emotion natural on a farewell night, after more than half a century of active public service, but also from extreme physical debility, the result of an attack of illness of a wasting character, which had already confined that venerable lady to her bed for many days. In fact, it was only the determination of Mrs. Glover herself not to disappoint the audience, who had been invited and attracted for many weeks before, that overruled the remonstrances of her friends and family against her appearing at all. She was then utterly unfit to appear on the stage in her professional character, and the most serious alarm was felt lest there should be some sudden and fatal catastrophe. The result of struggle of feeling she then underwent, superadded as it was to the physical causes which had undermined her strength, was, that Mrs. Glover sank under the disease which had been consuming her, and quitted this life on Monday night.

Mrs. Glover (Julia Betterton) was the daughter of an actor named Betterton, who was descended from the great actor of that name. She was born on the 8th of January, 1781. Her father held a good position as an actor on the London stage, as the playbills of the period sufficiently testify, and the child was brought up (as most of our great actors and actresses have been) "at the wings." She was even in infancy sent on the stage in such parts as children are used to fill. At a very early age her father's position obtained for her an engagement. She became attached to the company of Tate Wilkinson, for whom she played at York the part of the "Page" in *The Orphan*, and she also exercised her juvenile talents in the part of "Tom Thumb," for the benefit of George Frederick Cooke, who on the occasion doffed his tragic garb, and appeared in the character of "Glumdalear." Another character which she played successfully with Cooke was that of the little "Duke of York" in *Richard the Third*, into which, it is recorded, she threw a degree of spirit and childish roguishness that acted as a spur on the great tragedian himself, who never performed better than when seconded by his childish associate. As the young lady advanced a little in years, she undertook parts suited to her sex; but her earlier successes were in purely tragic parts—a fact which is not so surprising to the superficial observer, but which is not so extraordinary if we remember how much the success of her best characters in later life depended on the touches of pathos she threw into them. In the year 1796 Miss Betterton had reached such a point of eminence that she was employed to fill the first parts both in tragedy and comedy at Bath, then one of the chief preparatory schools. Her success led to an offer of £10 a-week from Covent Garden, the engagement to be for three years, with an increase of £1 each year. Ultimately, she was engaged for five years, commencing at £15 a-week, and rising to £20 a-week. In these days, when actors of the first class ask and receive twice or thrice as much per night as Miss Betterton then received per week, it may not be uninteresting to recall the fact that the above terms were then considered as something extraordinary and even exorbitant.

Mrs. Glover, still Miss Betterton, first appeared in London on the 12th of October, 1797, fifty-three years ago, as "Elvira," in Hannah More's tragedy of *Percy*. She was decidedly successful. Her next character was that of "Charlotte," in the *West Indian*, and on the 23d of November she played the part of a heroine in a new piece by the same author, Cumberland, called *First Impressions*. She was again most successful; and she had so advanced in public favour, that when, shortly after, Mrs. Abington returned for a brief period to the stage, she was able to hold her ground against that counter attraction; it being further recorded that Mrs. Abington herself was among her admirers. Miss Betterton then married Mr. Glover, and continued on the staff of Covent-garden until the year 1801.

Two years afterwards Mrs. Glover transferred her services to Drury-lane, and at the close of the season she was engaged by Bannister, the then manager, for three years. His death prevented the completion of the contract, and Mrs. Glover returned to Covent-garden. In 1813 she again appeared at Drury-lane, afterwards at Covent-garden, and subsequently she made an engagement at the Haymarket, of which theatre she continued, we need scarcely remind our readers, the most distinguished ornament for many years. We need not enter into the causes which led to her secession from Mr. Webster's company, because we are inclined to believe that it arose from misunderstanding on both sides. She was engaged by Mr. Anderson, when that gentleman commenced his brief and inauspicious management of Drury-lane Theatre; but she left the company under circumstances in nowise discreditable to herself, and enlisted under the banner of Mr. W. Farren, at the Strand Theatre, whither she attracted choice audiences, when it was known that she was about to play for the last time in all her great characters. Here she took, a short time since, her professional farewell, followed soon after by her personal farewell and benefit at Drury-lane Theatre.—*Abridged from the Morning Chronicle.*

MATRIMONIAL INFIDELITY.

The case of the Honourable Robert King against his wife, after having occupied the Consistory Court no less than six days, was brought to a close on Saturday. The object of Mr. King was to obtain a divorce on the ground that his wife had been guilty of adultery. After the marriage they resided some time at various places in Ireland, and afterwards in Lon-

don. In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. King, accompanied by their only child, went to Germany; they became acquainted with Vicomte St. Jean and his family, and the two families continued to visit each other on the most friendly terms. Mr. and Mrs. King continued together until 1848, when, in consequence of suspicions entertained by Mr. King as to the fidelity of his wife, a separation took place, and the present proceedings were instituted.

A libel was given in by Mr. King, in which he charged her with committing adultery with Vicomte St. Jean at Frankfort and other places. It pleaded at great length divers acts of indecent familiarity; that the Vicomte and Mrs. King frequently walked out alone together; that they were constantly finding and contriving excuses and opportunities to be alone in each other's company; were very familiar in their conversation, and used to address each other by their respective Christian names only, and to apply various pet names and terms of endearment to each other; that Mrs. King carried on a correspondence with the Vicomte unknown to her husband; that in the commencement of the year 1848 it became necessary for Mr. King to proceed to London, where he received several letters from his wife on the subject of their family affairs, in which she so expressed herself concerning his absence and their children as effectually to deceive him in respect to her conduct, and to induce him to believe that she was perfectly innocent of any such improper conduct as had been imputed to her. It appeared that Mrs. King subsequently joined her husband in London, where they remained until the 3rd of June, 1848, when she returned to their house at Brussels, and he went to Baden, after which no communication took place between them; and that on the 31st of July following, Mrs. King was confined at Brussels, where the Vicomte waited upon her, and showed her such attention as was usual only for a nurse.

A defensive allegation was given in on behalf of Mrs. King, in which it was pleaded that Mr. King having become acquainted with the Vicomte was very fond of his society, and that during the whole period of their residence at Frankfort until July, 1847, he constantly invited and pressed him to come to his house, to sit with him in his own room and smoke with him; that he often requested Mrs. King to come into the room when the Vicomte was there, in order that she might join in their conversation; that no improper freedoms or adulterous intercourse ever took place between her and the Vicomte; that their interviews were always free from concealment, and took place with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. King; that during the residence of Mr. King at Frankfort he was in the frequent habit of drinking wine and spirits to excess, and when intoxicated became violent and abusive in his conduct and behaviour; that Mrs. King, under medical advice, was in the habit of taking regular walking exercise, and was accompanied by the Vicomte by the express wish and desire of her husband, in order to save himself the trouble of walking with her; that the only name, other than his own, by which the Vicomte was ever called by Mrs. King, was "Chou Chou," being a nickname given to him by a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. King, aged six years, to whom he was very kind; that the house at Brussels was taken in 1847, pursuant to an arrangement between Mr. King and the Vicomte, for their joint residence; that the behaviour of Mrs. King and the Vicomte towards each other was always proper, respectful, and free from suspicion; that when Mr. King left Brussels for London he left the Vicomte in charge of the house, and requested him to watch over his wife and children; that the correspondence between Mrs. King and the Vicomte was well known to Mr. King, and was of a character that might properly pass between them; that the Vicomte never visited her during her confinement, except to enquire after her health or speak to her on some household matters, and never was with her alone. The allegation then went on to charge Mr. King with committing adultery with a person named Julia Imhoff, some time previous to March, 1848, and on that ground prayed a sentence of separation from Mr. King.

A responsive plea was then brought in on the part of Mr. King, in which he denied that he requested the Vicomte to take charge of his wife and family at Brussels, and alleged that he had often remonstrated with and reproached his wife with her familiarity and undue intimacy with the Vicomte. It also denied the alleged adultery with Imhoff. The evidence was very voluminous, and the details totally unfit for publication.

Counsel having been heard on both sides, the Court reserved its judgment.

CONTINENTAL AMUSEMENTS.

The last bull-fight in Madrid is said to have been extremely fertile in incidents. Besides the ordinary number of horses killed, and picadores bruised, a municipal guard was gored to death, and a celebrated bullfighter, named the Habanero, had his skull cleft. The municipal guard was on duty outside the barrier, when a bull, one of the famous breed belonging to

the Duke of Veraagua (the lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus), rushed against the barrier, broke it down, and tossed the unfortunate soldier into the air twice, each time goring him in a manner that would have let out twenty lives, if he had had them. The Habanero is one of the picadores. The horse which he mounted was raised from the earth with him upon it by the same bull, and thrown against the barrier with fearful violence. These two mishaps caused a momentary thrill throughout the dense mass of spectators; but another picador came galloping into the arena, another municipal guard took charge of the post which his gored comrade had occupied, the games went on, and the mad approbative yelling of the crowd at a good lance-thrust of the picadores, or a sword-stroke given according to the best rules of tauromachy by the matador, went on, as if every one was perfectly oblivious that a few moments before two of their fellow-creatures had been sacrificed.

M. Poitevin made a second balloon ascension on horseback from the Champ de Mars on Sunday, and an immense crowd assembled to witness it. The same horse was used as on the previous occasion. He displayed no alarm as the strings, &c., were affixed, and when raised from the ground appeared quite accustomed to this singular way of travelling. To prove to the public that he was in no way fixed to the saddle, M. Poitevin, when about one hundred yards high, stood on the horse's back and saluted the public. The balloon went in the direction of St. Germain with extreme slowness. Just as the preparations for the ascent had been commenced, some alarm was occasioned by a loud explosion at the Barriere de l'Ecole, which arose from one of the octroi men having imprudently approached a lighted match to a hole in the pipe from which the gas escaped. Three men were injured by the explosion. Orders were given to close the conduit, and as it was from it that the balloon was supplied, some delay was occasioned in the ascent. There was another balloon ascent from the Hippodrome on Sunday, that of M. Godard, who was accompanied by his sister.

UNTRADESMANLIKE PRACTICES IN OXFORD-STREET.

Several cases have come before the public lately relating to the shameful way in which certain disreputable tradesmen in Oxford-street impose upon simpletons, whose love of bargains is greater than their shrewdness. The last one reported took place last week. Two ladies were passing along Oxford-street when they stopped to look at some dresses, at a linen-draper's, marked, as they imagined, 11jd. each. A person from the shop invited them to look at the dresses, and they accordingly went in. The dresses were produced, but instead of 11jd. they were informed the price was 1s. 11jd., and that the length was only five yards. They told the shopman, or whoever he was, that five yards would not make more than half a dress, which he admitted was true. They declined to buy a dress, and were leaving the shop, when they were induced to return and look at some corded petticoats, which were to be had at the low price of two for half-a-crown. They agreed to take two, and put down half-a-crown. As soon as the man had got possession of the money, he said it was not the practice to sell petticoats alone, they must take three of the Lilleputian dresses, at 1s. 11jd. each, or he would neither give them the petticoats nor return the money. Finding remonstrance useless, they left the shop, and having mentioned how they had been served to a person who was passing, he advised them to make their statement at a police court. They observed, as they left the shop, that another female was apparently complaining of having had 4s. 6d. detained from her in a similar way. The person who had been appealed to in the streets, as soon as he heard the story of the ladies, went into the shop and asked the person who was there how he could act in such a way towards two unprotected females. He was resolved that such proceedings should be exposed. The man in the shop wished then to give back the half-crown, but he would not have anything to do with the affair. The two ladies who had been cheated made their complaint to Mr. Bingham, at Marlborough-street Police-office, on Monday. His advice to them was to take the parties before the County Court, as the best mode for obtaining the restoration of their money.

TWO SUICIDES IN NEWGATE.

The proceedings in the Central Criminal Court last week led two of the unfortunate inmates of Newgate to seek an escape from misery by the commission of suicide. One of them, that of Donovan, we mentioned in our last Saturday's publication.

Donovan was tried soon after ten a.m., and sentenced soon after one p.m. He was found dead about twenty minutes to three, suspended by his handkerchief. An inquest was held on Saturday. The jury consulted for a long time, and twelve of them were of opinion that he had hung himself whilst in an unsound state of mind; the remaining eleven considered that he was not. A verdict was then recorded of "Temporary Insanity," according to the decision of the majority.

An inquest was then held on the body of Walter Watts, aged thirty-three, recently clerk in the Globe Insurance-office, and formerly lessee of the Marylebone and Olympic theatres. It appeared that after sentence had been passed upon him he was taken back into the infirmary. William Smith, a prisoner, saw him soon after he was sentenced, and he did not appear at all different from what he had been before. Before he went up to the court he said he expected to be imprisoned for

twelve months; when he came back he said he had got transported for ten years, but seemed as usual. Witness went to bed at nine, and woke again at twelve. All was quiet. Woke again at three, and lay awake until a quarter to four, then turned round in bed, and missed Mr. Watts, and, seeing his slippers and boots, suspected something wrong. Woke the prisoner next to him, who immediately jumped out of bed, and went to the water-closet and called for a knife, saying Watts was there, hanging quite dead and cold. They rang the bell for the officer. Deceased was hanging suspended by a bit of cord, fastened by the side of his neck from some bars across a window, which was over and by the side of the water-closet. Mr. Waldon came with a knife, and deceased was cut down. Shipton laid him on the floor. A doctor was sent for, although Watts was quite dead. He was in his shirt, with a napkin on his chest, and a locket suspended from his neck. The rope was cut out of the sacking of the bedstead. It corresponded with a piece wanting. Was certain that during the three quarters of an hour that he was awake Watts did not go to the water-closet. Mr. Sewell, the assistant surgeon, said he must have been dead for two or three hours previously to four. Thought the pains in the head of which deceased complained were caused by a diseased condition of the brain, produced by hard drinking. Unanimous verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDERSTORMS.

Several severe thunderstorms have taken place this week, which have been attended, in some instances, with loss of life and considerable loss of property. On Thursday the metropolis was the scene of one of these visitations. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the sky having been, up to that time, heavy and overcast, the rain descended with a suddenness, and in an overwhelming volume rarely witnessed, and continued, with some slight intermissions and with some abatement of its violence, during a great portion of the evening. There were also throughout the day some vivid flashes of lightning, followed rapidly by heavy peals of thunder. In some of the suburban districts the roads were nearly if not altogether impassable. We have not heard of any serious injury to life or property.

A violent thunder storm occurred on Wednesday evening at Gomshall, five miles from Dorking; the rain fell in torrents, resembling a water-spout, and had the effect of excavating gullies in the embankment of the railway to such an extent as to stop the passage of the trains for some hours. The damage was repaired during the night, and the traffic passed over the line on Thursday morning without interruption.

A storm of lightning, thunder, and rain, of almost unexampled violence, broke over Brighton on Wednesday evening. During the whole of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the temperature was very high, and on Monday the thermometer in the shade reached nearly to 80 degrees. Indications of a coming tempest were discernible during the whole of the afternoon; and about a quarter to seven it burst, after a few preparatory grumbles, apparently over the centre of the town. The lightning and thunder were terrific, and the rain came down, not in poetic but in literal torrents, and the widest streets were turned into streams over their whole width. The violence of the storm lasted about an hour. A number of shops were inundated.

During a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, which passed over Bristol on Monday, several accidents occurred. At the ironworks of Acramans, Morgan, and Co., a high chimney was partially thrown down. The telegraph flag-post, at Bathurst Basin, was demolished, and near the top of Old Market-street, a house was very much damaged, a woman thrown down and injured, and two horses blinded. A man, who was crossing Durham Down during the storm, was struck by the electric fluid, by which he was completely blinded; and at a place, a few miles from Bristol, two labouring men were nearly killed. They were working in a field, and upon the storm coming on took shelter under the branches of an elm-tree, accompanied by a dog. The lightning, attracted by the tree, passed between them, killing the dog on the spot, and throwing them both down in a state of insensibility.

Chatham and Rochester were visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain. The electric fluid fell on the chimney of a farm-house, within half a mile from the High-street of Rochester, and scattered the bricks in all directions. Its course downwards is marked in every room by the damaged ceilings and fissures in the brickwork, more particularly about the chimney-pieces, breaking several panes of glass; and, passing out of the house, it split and displaced a stone close to the kerb of the well, disappearing at that spot, and where a large opening in the earth is observable. The bailiff, his wife, and family, were seated at tea, and some other persons, who had taken shelter from the storm, were also present when the destructive fluid passed through the room, splitting the leg of a chair on which one of the party was seated. Those who witnessed the awful visitation describe the appearance of the lightning at the moment as an immense mass of fire suddenly thrown upon the house, and under the impression that it was in flames, hastened towards the spot with the view of assisting to extinguish it.

On the same evening the storm broke over Lancashire. It appears to have been most severe towards Bury, Bolton, Horwich, and Chorley, where the rain descended in torrents, and much harm was done both by it and by the lightning. A boy, whilst riding between two milch cows, on a horse, near Littlewood Cross, was struck by lightning, and both he and the horse were killed. Near Horwich damage to some thousands of pounds extent was done to the growing crops by the rain. At the Fernhill colliery, near Bury, two men, ascending a coal-pit, when near the mouth of the shaft, and about to land,

were precipitated to the bottom of the mine by the sudden snapping of the rope, which, it is supposed, was cut in two by the lightning. Fortunately the mine was not deep, and the men, though much injured, were not killed.

Immediately after a violent storm of rain, with thunder and lightning, on Monday morning last, at Clifton and the neighbourhood, Durham Down was visited by a prodigious swarm of cockchafer. — *Bath Chronicle.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen, accompanied by three of the royal children, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park on Thursday morning. Her Majesty's attention was principally directed to the hippopotamus, whose interest with the public of all classes continues unabated. Before leaving the gardens, her Majesty also witnessed the singular feats performed by the Arab boy with his serpents, a species of cobra, not dissimilar in habits to the cobra di capella of India.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the whole of the Royal children, left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, escorted by an officer's party of the 16th Lancers, for the Nine Elms Station, where a special train of the South-Western Railway was in readiness to convey them to Gosport. Her Majesty was received with the usual honours at the Clarence-yard, and embarked on the Fairy royal yacht, Master Commander Welch, attended by the Elin royal despatch boat, for Cowes, en route to Osborne. The illustrious party, of course, were in deep mourning. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg and the Count Munster were absent on their visit to her Majesty, and return to the Continent.

Her Majesty's steam-packet Vivid has been ordered to be at Calais on the morning of the 24th inst., to embark her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent for Dover, on her return to Frogmore.

It is said that Lord Londesborough will be elected a trustee of the British Museum, in the room of the late Sir R. Peel; and that Prince Albert will be appointed by her Majesty as trustee, in the place of the late Duke of Cambridge.

At a court held at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, the Queen, in Council, delivered the Great Seal to Sir Thomas Wilde, whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was administered to him, and he took his place at the Board.

Sir Robert Peel has accepted the invitation of the electors to stand for the representation of Tamworth, in the room of his lamented father. The election was to take place yesterday, but the honourable baronet, it is understood, would not appear at the hustings.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains the announcement of Sir Thomas Wilde's elevation to "the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Truro, of Bowes, in the county of Middlesex."

The Saturday papers were not correct in stating that Sir Thomas Wilde and Sir John Jervis had attended the Council on that day. The ceremony of swearing in Lord Truro (late Sir Thomas Wilde) as successor to the Earl of Cottenham, took place on Wednesday. There were between 400 and 500 persons present, upwards of twenty Queen's counsel and a very full bar. The new Chancellor entered the court shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and two Masters in Chancery. Lord Langdale administered the oaths to Lord Truro, who then took his seat. The business of the court was then proceeded with, and the first cause the new Lord Chancellor was called to try was a proposition for a reversal of the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Wigram in a case of very long standing.

Sir John Jervis, the late Attorney-General, was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on Monday, at the private mansion, in Eaton-square, of Lord Truro. Sir John Jervis immediately after being sworn in proceeded to Lincoln.

Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Wigram is said to have been rendered blind by an operation recently undergone by him, and will no longer be able to perform his judicial duties. The vacancy thus created can only be filled up by a special Act of Parliament. Vice-Chancellor Shadwell continues indisposed.

The Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh gave a magnificent entertainment on Thursday week, in the British Hotel, Queen-street, Edinburgh, to Sir James Duke, M.P. for the City of London, as an acknowledgement of the magnificent hospitality with which the honourable baronet lately entertained the corporation of that city at the Mansion House.

The Mayor of Southampton has invited the Lord Mayor of London to a grand banquet, in return for his lordship's hospitable entertainment a few weeks ago at the Mansion House to encourage the great Industrial Exhibition. The Lord Mayor has accepted the invitation, and the banquet will take place about the middle of next month in the town-hall.

The East India Company have granted an allowance during life of £100 per annum to Major Herbert Edwards, in consideration of his eminent services and the serious injury to his right hand.

The *New York Herald* mentions the arrival in that city of Mr. James, the novelist, who, with his lady and family, have gone on a tour through the United States; also of the Count and Countess Dembinski, a short notice of whom is given, "from the pen of Mr. James."

According to the *Tablet* the dignity of a cardinal is destined for the Right Reverend Dr. Wiseman, and he will proceed to Rome in the month of August. It is also stated that the Honourable and Reverend George Talbot has been summoned to the Holy City on the express invitation of the Pope, with a view to his appointment to a place of high trust near to the person of his holiness.

The Honourable and Reverend A. Cavendish, M.A., late of Magdalen College, Cambridge University, and formerly, we believe, of York Chapel, St. James's; and the Reverend J. H. Bodley, M.A.; late of Queen's College, Cambridge, and curate of Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, Regent-street, are stated in the public papers to have joined the Church of Rome. Mr. Bodley is the forty-seventh member of that University whose secession it has been our painful duty to announce. An Oxford paper adds the name of the Reverend C. B. Garside, M.A., of Brasenose College, and curate to the Reverend W. Richards, of Margaret Chapel, whose name figures conspicuously among the clergy who took part in the recent Popish mummeries enacted at the opening of the transition Church of St. Barnabas, in Pimlico. The reverend gentleman was previously curate to Dr. Dodsworth, at Christchurch, and is the seventy-eighth known product and result of the labours of Father Newman at Oxford. In addition to the above, we further hear that Mr. Maskell's son has followed his father. The *Oxford Herald* asserts that Mrs. Allies has also gone, but our contemporary does not add that her husband has followed her. Mr. Allies remains rector of Launton, and in spite of his suppressed book, and his notorious sayings and doings, he is looked upon by the Tractarians as a man in the right path. To what we have said above we have further to add that the living of East Farleigh is vacant, on the resignation of the Reverend H. Wilberforce. What this means is significant enough. — *Church and State Gazette.*

The Reverend Thomas Jackson, D.D., has been appointed Bishop of Lyttleton, New Zealand; and the Reverend Francis Fulford, D.D., Bishop of Montreal.

The Reverend Mr. Dodd, of Magdalen College, and vicar of a parish in Cambridge, has been suspended for three months, in consequence of a suit instituted against him in the Archdeacon's Court, for refusing to read the burial service of the Church over the body of a parishioner.

Miss Peel, of Larigann, near Penzance, a sister of Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and first cousin to the late Sir Robert, has just succeeded, after, as she states, six years' deliberation, to the Romish Church.

Captain Hastings, of the Cyclops, has been recently cast in £5000 damages by the slave commissioners on the coast of Africa, for illegal detention of a Portuguese ship.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., is a candidate for the new office of Collector-General of Taxes. The appointment lies with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the salary is said to be fixed at £800 a-year.

A notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General stating that the late rule relative to the discontinuance of the collection and delivery of letters on Sunday does not apply to the letters addressed to Cabinet Ministers or to the officers of Government.

Louis Napoleon paid a visit to Compiègne on Sunday. The semi-official papers publish a long account of his journey, in which, however, there is little that is at all interesting. At one of the houses visited by the President a wedding was being celebrated. The bride advanced to the President, and begged him to honour her humble residence with a visit. The Prince graciously accepted the invitation, and to expressions of congratulation for the happy couple, added a present of 200*fr.* for their first-born child.

Since the grant to Louis Napoleon he has been beset by a host of new applicants for pecuniary assistance. Thousands who, before the increased grant, had kept in the back-ground, poured in petitions and memorials two or three days after the passing of the dotation bill; on one day alone last week there were at the Elysée more than one hundred applicants, whose petitions had been favourably received, and who had been desired to attend to receive a first monthly allowance. The sums given that day varied from 50 to 100 francs each.

The King of Prussia having been entreated by a deputation of the citizens of Berlin to reside in that city, has refused to comply with the request, on the ground that the events of the last two years make it impossible for him, for the present, to reside in Berlin.

The Queen of Spain was delivered on the 12th instant, at four o'clock p.m., of a son, who died in a few minutes. The health of the Queen is as good as can be expected.

The *trousseau* for the carriage of the sister of the King of Naples with the Count of Montemolin has been ordered at the establishment of a fashionable *modiste* in Paris.

The Count de Montemolin, son of Don Carlos, was married on the 10th inst., at the Royal Palace of Caserta, near Naples, to the Princess Caroline, sister of the King. The same day the Duke of Rivas, Spanish Ambassador, quitted Naples on board a Spanish steam-frigate. The Count de Montemolin's bodily presence is mean, and his purse empty; he only possesses a few "Châteaux en Espagne," and thinks it as well to secure a wife who brings him a fortune of 2,000,000*fr.* (£80,000). Her brother, the King of Naples, is also to provide them with splendid apartments, now being fitted up for them in the royal palace. He is to have the run of the house and maccaroni *ad libitum*, so that, even if his ambition should carry him no further, this will be no bad speculation for the son of Don Carlos of Spain. The lady is said to have refused better offers of late.

The Florence papers say that a report is current that the Duke of Leuchtenberg intends to take up his residence for some time in the Roman states.

Monday being the Feast of St. Henry, a considerable number—6000, it is said—of the Legitimist population of the Faubourgs left bouquets and other testimonials of respect at the residence of M. Larochejaquelein. M. Larochejaquelein's name is Henry; but it was generally understood that the compliment was in reality intended for another Henry, whose restoration is considered inevitable by his partisans.

M. Guizot has addressed a long letter to each of the five classes of the Institute, to declare that he cannot accept the candidature offered him for a seat in the Superior Council of Public Instruction. M. Guizot founds his refusal on the character of the law, the effect of which, in his opinion, will be to revive quarrels which it is intended to appease, and to diminish the moral influence of the state.

M. Victor Hugo has either applied, or intends immediately to apply, for a month's leave of absence on the ground of indisposition. It is stated that he has what is called an *extinction de voix* from his exertions at the last sitting at which he spoke.

The founder of the *Napoleon* journal, M. Briffault, secretary of the President of the Republic, had received, it is said, by way of assistance in his enterprise, upwards of £2000, when it was considered prudent to discontinue the publication, he refused to do so, or to render an account of the money, and the affair was likely to get into the hands of the Procureur of the Republic. This was prevented by a timely concession, and the pecuniary affair has been regulated to the satisfaction of both parties.

The distinguished Italian refugees, Montanelli, Manin, Saliceti, Pianciani, Mazzini, Amari, and Accursi, have addressed a letter to the *Presse*, protesting against a calumnious correspondence in the *Patrie*, which describes the features of an atrocious conspiracy, including plans for assassinating the leading Ministers in Europe, and attributes the chief part in these machinations to Mazzini and the chiefs of the Italian emigration in France and England.

Much astonishment has been excited in Vienna by an announcement in the official journal that the Emperor has decided to remove General Haynau from his position as commander-in-chief, and to deprive him of the full powers granted him in Hungary. The cause of his disgrace is said to be his having lately acted with more mildness towards the Hungarian prisoners than was consistent with Austrian notions of justice.

The Pomeranian pastor, Meinhold, whose singular romances, "The Amber Witch," and "Sidonia the Sorceress," are well known in England, through more than one translation, has just been condemned to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 thalers, besides costs, for slander against another clergyman named Stosch, in a communication published in the *New Prussian Zeitung*. The sentence was rendered more severe than usual in such cases by the fact that Meinhold, who appears to possess more talent than temper, had previously been condemned for the same offence against another party.

A New York paper mentions that state rooms have been taken for Jenny Lind and friends in one of the United States mail steamers. The party will consist of Jenny Lind, Mr. Julius Benedict, Signor Belletti, and Jenny Lind's secretary, female companions, and servants.

The French papers express fear lest the negotiations of the French Government with General Rosas will not be attended with a pacific result.

The court of assizes of the Seine Inferieure has condemned a person of the name of Roney, a restaurateur at Havre, to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 100*fr.*, for putting up a sign representing the Goddess of Liberty with the *bonnet rouge*, and the inscription, "A la Déesse de la Liberté." The sign was ordered to be destroyed.

The manufacturers of Paris have received a number of orders from abroad, sufficient to keep all their operatives employed until the close of the year. It is said that many extensive factories have not been idle a single day since the month of September last.

A dreadful fire broke out on the 15th instant at Fontenay, near Versailles. Firemen were at once despatched in considerable force, and after great difficulty succeeded in getting the fire under. The celebrated Horace Vernet, wearing his uniform as colonel of the National Guard, was on the spot at the head of his men.

The rage for emigration to California is said to be very great in Paris at present. There are new companies forming, and some of them have really respectable directors. The *Annales Monstres* in the Robert Macaire style, which fill an entire page of the large-sized journals, attract hundreds, and cause money to flow in freely.

A new Socialist journal, *La Réforme Sociale*, is to appear at Troyes.

A murder, attended with circumstances of more than usual ferocity, was committed in Paris on Sunday last on the person of an unfortunate woman. This is the fourth murder committed in Paris since the 1st of the present month.

Captain Dumont, one of the survivors of the melancholy shipwreck of the *Medusa*, died last week at Maintenon, in the 76th year of his age.

The Austrian Government is erecting on the Wienerberg an arsenal and citadel, covering thirty-five acres of ground, capable of accommodating 20,000 men, and to be surrounded by a continuous wall, mounting eighty-five pieces of cannon.

It is stated that a civil governor is to join Marshal Radetzky in Italy, and that General Weldon will be replaced at Vienna by a commandant, who is less hostile to the state of siege. Baron Haynau, who is now at Graz, intends, it is said, going to Hesse Cassel, to pass the remainder of his days in retirement.

An amicable arrangement is about to take place between Austria and Prussia as to the Executive Power of Germany or Interim, the Prince of Prussia and Prince Schwarzenberg having had several private interviews at Warsaw, where the points contested were amicably discussed. Prince Schwarzenberg stated that the presidency of the Executive Power or Interim could be made the subject of deliberation, and that Austria and Prussia should take the chair alternately. The result of the

meeting at Warsaw was that Count de Bernadotte forwarded a confidential note to the Austrian Prime Minister, of which the principal points were: the perfect equality of Austria and Prussia, and that the two powers shall submit their proposals to the other German states.

The insurrection in Bulgaria is said to be becoming more important. The Turkish troops from Varna, Shumla, and Widdin have been concentrated for the purpose of mutual support. Two battalions and two commissioners have been sent from Constantinople.

Letters from Semlin of the 31st announce that the Bulgarians had taken the city of Belgrade, after an obstinate resistance, and had captured eight cannons. The force of the Bulgarians amounts to 19,000 men.

The professors of the University of Leipzig, who have refused to proceed to any election under the old law of 1831, have received the writ requiring them to choose a representative in the Landtag.

Among the Prussian exhibitors in the great English Exposition of Industry will be the sculptors Rauch and Kies; the former sends a cast of his gigantic equestrian statue of Frederic the Great, now almost ready to be set up; the latter a model of his Amazon.

From enquiries which have been made for the purpose of imposing an income tax in Berlin, it appears that the total income of those rated above 300 thalers, amounts to considerably more than fifteen million thalers.

One of the bookselling houses in Berlin has given notice to its correspondents to send it no more pamphlets or political works, large or small, for sale, if they refer to Prussia, as in the present state of the law the vendor is liable to punishment if the tenour of the works is unfavourable to the Government.

The Pope has sent to the President of the French Republic the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius in brilliants, and a magnificent present, consisting of a painting of Sebastian del Piombo, and a breakfast-table in mosaic representing the shield of Achilles, after the designs of Flaxman. The latter article has been worked at the mosaic studio of the Vatican.

Henry Cernaschi, formerly a member of the Roman Assembly, had been tried, charged with having provoked revolt on the day the French troops entered Rome—namely, 3rd of July, 1849. A verdict of not guilty was given unanimously. He was then charged with plunder and devastation at the Farnese Palace, and at the residence of Count Ludolph, Minister of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. Verdict, not guilty, with one dissentient voice out of seven.

Letters from Madrid state that everybody is flying from the intolerable heat that is now calcining that City of the Desert, which, according to a saying of its own inhabitants, enjoys—

"Tres meses de invierno,
Y nueve del infierno;"

or three months of winter and nine of hell.

Letters from Madrid mention that an angry discussion took place lately between the King Consort and Maria Christina, on the subject of the title of prince proposed to be given to Narvaez. The Queen-Mother consented to grant the title to Narvaez, provided the same be given to all her own children. The King is understood to have refused.

Among the degrading punishments provided by the penal code of the Netherlands, there is one called *het zaijen van het zwaard*, or the brandishing of the sword, which consists in the culprit being placed on his knees on the scaffold with his eyes blindfolded as if he were about to have his head cut off. The executioner then whirled several times over the culprit's head the sword which is used for the decapitation of criminals. The application of this extraordinary punishment took place in the town of Bois-le-Duc lately, and was attended with a fatal accident. On this occasion the executioner had caused his son to take his place, a young man of twenty-two, whom he is instructing in the exercise of his functions. The young man had posted himself behind the individual to be operated upon, and the executioner stood behind his son—doubtless in order to give him the necessary directions. The apprentice executioner then grasped the sword and brandished it about a dozen times over the head of the culprit; but, in bringing it back again towards himself, he unfortunately struck his father on the lower part of the head, and inflicted a fatal wound. The young man has been arrested. He stated that his arm had grown weak in the act of whirling the sword, which is a heavy one, and that, having lost his command over it, the sword had fallen on his father.

The United States Government have demanded of the Spanish Cabinet the liberation of the American prisoners composing a part of the Cuban expedition, which, if not complied with, is to be immediately enforced by the United States squadron lying off Cuba.

Some anxiety prevails at Washington in relation to the United States' claims against Portugal, and which it appears the Portuguese Government refuse to satisfy. It is rumoured that a payment of these claims will be insisted on and enforced, at whatever cost or risk.

On the 11th of June, H.M. steam-ship *Vixen*, cruising off Cuba, fired a gun, and having caused the American schooner *Enterprise*, from Chagres, bound to New York, to leave to sea, sent a boat on board to enquire as to her pursuits. This very simple affair, arising out of the late American proceedings at Cuba, is observed upon with no little violence in some of the papers, one of which declares that "John Bull shall never stop the course of the eagle upon the ocean, to search what he has under his wing." Mr. Cass has given notice of his intention to move a resolution in the senate on the subject.

The entire immigration for June into New York shows a decrease of nearly 20,000, as compared with the immigration of June, 1849.

It is stated that a line of telegraph is about to be established, to extend from St. Louis through the towns on the Missouri river.

At a Temperance "Jubilee" held a few weeks ago at Boston, several of the Southern delegates refused to sit on the platform with coloured men; and one of them (an Irishman by birth) begged the reporters to make no mention of the fact that there was a section of coloured boys in the procession, "as it might hurt the cause at the South!"

A portion of the Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, about forty feet long, gave way on the 29th ult. A carriage was passing at the time with six passengers, who saved their lives by leaping from the carriage, which was thrown over the precipice. It is reported that a guide and several visitors were under the rock when it fell, but this statement is not confirmed. The shock was felt to the distance of several miles.

On board the Griffith, on Lake Erie, near Cleveland, during the recent burning of that steamer, there was a party of thirty-one Englishmen, principally from Cambridgeshire. Most of them were intending to settle in Medina county, where they had relatives. Only three of the party survive. One of them, Robert Hall, lost his mother, his wife, two sons, two daughters, two brothers, and two sisters—ten in all.

The Galway steamer *Viceroy* was wrecked during a fog on Shag Island, near Cape Sable. All the passengers and crew were saved; but it was feared that the vessel would go to pieces, as the tide rises and falls in her. Her Majesty's steamer *Columbia* took out of her many valuable effects.

A certain cure for the cholera has been discovered in Mexico. It is obtained from a root called the "Raia del Indio."

A new religious sect has arisen in Persia, in consequence of the preachings of a man named Bab, who has written a new book to take the place of the Koran. He is said to have already made several thousand proselytes; and eighteen of these Babees, as his followers are called, have been publicly beheaded by order of the Shah.

In consequence of the estimates which remain to be disposed of, and of the obstructions to business during the last week or two, the prorogation of Parliament is not expected to take place before the middle of August.

A very numerous and enthusiastic meeting in favour of Parliamentary Reform was held at Norwich on Wednesday. About 5000 persons were present, many of them farmers. The Sheriff of Norwich presided, and the meeting was addressed by Sir Joshua Wainman, M.P., Mr. Alexander Mackay, Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. J. H. Tillett, and Sir Thomas Bevor, in favour of parliamentary and financial reform.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held at Exeter this week. The formal proceedings did not commence till Wednesday, but the preliminary arrangements, which appear to be on a magnificent scale, have occupied the inhabitants for the last two or three weeks, the good folks of Exeter having evidently determined to make the Agricultural Exhibition of 1850 the greatest that has yet been, and, judging from all the descriptions, they seem to have succeeded.

The annual distribution of prizes for proficiency in the various departments of knowledge cultivated in Putney College took place on Wednesday. The Earl of Devon in the chair. The reports of the Principal and Professors having been read, all of which were highly satisfactory, the chairman delivered the prizes, accompanied by suitable addresses, to the students, after which the proceedings closed.

An association is about to be formed for the purpose of effectually eliciting and supporting the opinion of the public so unequivocally expressed at various public meetings against the recent interference with the delivery of letters and newspapers in the country on Sunday, with the view of obtaining the rescinding of the recent postal regulation.

Mr. Medwin, of Regent-street, in transmitting a cheque for five guineas to the funds for defraying the expenses of the Exhibition of 1851, says it was his intention to have subscribed only two guineas, but, in consequence of the misrepresentations and ridicule cast upon the Exhibition and its royal projector, he had increased his subscription. He wishes to mark his opinion that the Commissioners are right in keeping to Hyde-park as the site, and not yielding to the clamour with which neither the public at large, nor even the holders of property in the neighbourhood, sympathize.

Mr. Jervis, the son of the late member for Chester, now Chief Justice Jervis, has withdrawn from the contest for that borough, which now lies entirely between the Honourable W. O. Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Mr. C. E. Egerton, the Protectionist candidate.

Sir John Romilly was re-elected for Devonport, without opposition, on Wednesday.

The election of a member for Southampton, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cockburn's acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General, took place on Wednesday, when that gentleman was re-elected without the slightest show of opposition.

Another doctrinal conflict impends in the diocese of Exeter, the Crown having appointed to the valuable living of Stoke Climsland a firm opponent of the doctrines of the Tractarian party on the subject of baptismal regeneration.

The investigation into the loss of the *Orion* is not yet completed. A special meeting of the Judiciary Court will be held about the middle of August, at which the captain and second mate will be brought up for trial.

Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, whose last cyclopaen exploit threw Xerxes into the shade, died at Edinburgh on Friday last.

At Darlaston 600 gun-lock filers have struck, and that just at the time when a Government contract for 50,000 locks has been taken. It is said that the contractors

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wish to reduce wages in order to supply the locks to Government at a low price.

The female haymakers at the farm of the British Iron Company struck on Monday last for an increase of wages.

A very destructive fire occurred at Bristol on Monday night in the Japan finishing works connected with the extensive floor-cloth manufactory of Messrs. Hare and Co., which ranks among the largest works of its kind in the world. The stock of the building was composed of resin, oils, turpentine, and other combustible materials, and the flames spread with such rapidity and fierceness that they were not got under until the building in which the fire originated was destroyed, and a loss of from £1500 to £2000 incurred.

The young man who was before the magistrates at the Guildhall some days since, charged with sedition, and who described himself as a "determined Chartist," refusing to give his name, made a daring attempt to escape from the City Compter, where he had been imprisoned, on Thursday, having failed to get securities for his future good behaviour. When he discovered that he was found out, he grasped the iron railings at the window of his cell, and delivered a very touching appeal to those below. He swore that he was wrongfully imprisoned, and would one day be avenged. It required three men to remove him.

A dog-cart, containing a well-dressed, stylish-looking gentleman, accompanied by a man-servant, drove up to the principal entrance of one of the most picturesque mansions in Leicestershire about a fortnight ago. The proprietor was absent in the metropolis. The gentleman, with an air of supreme confidence, rang the bell, and, the door being opened, required to be shown into the best apartment, at the same time acquainting the butler that he had been appointed house steward by his master. The butler, rather startled by this announcement, was a little incredulous; he thought there must be "some mistake," and, as the visitor was accompanied by a stout, strong fellow, he became a little alarmed, there being only one or two other servants about the place. His alarm increased when the new "house steward" demanded an examination of the plate, and he therefore privately sent messengers to a neighbour of his master's, and the family lawyer, to acquaint them with the circumstances of the stranger's visit. They were shortly after on the spot; but the gentleman of the dog-cart, unabashed, maintained his ground, and nonplussed the squire and the lawyer, stating his determination to remain in the neighbourhood until the return of the owner of the mansion. The former, however, took the precaution to write by the next post to that gentleman, who returned home by the earliest train, much surprised to hear that he had obtained a new "house steward," and more especially in the shape of a person whom he had never seen. It is needless to state that the dog-cart had by this time disappeared. What might have happened had the butler been "gullible" our readers may imagine.—*Leicester Chronicle*.

The secretary of the Repeal Association whose name was Hagarty, died suddenly on Monday night. His official labours terminated on the day of the adjournment of the association, and his earthly career closed the same night. He died of disease of the heart.

The Repeal Association, at its usual weekly meeting on Monday, was adjourned *sine die*, Mr. John O'Connell stating that he would be prepared to reopen Conciliation-hall, or meet elsewhere, as soon as he received assurances of support from the country that would justify him in doing so. The repeal rent for the week amounted only to £4 10s., to which minimum, the chairman observed, it had descended from a weekly sum of £3500.

Mr. Smyth, the Clare magistrate, who has been charged with procuring the death of his mother, has been admitted to bail to take his trial at the next assizes.

The Belfast papers contain the particulars of a collision between the Orangemen and the police, which took place near Belfast on the twelfth of July, in which the latter fired on their assailants, and severely wounded two of them.

According to the *Freeman's Journal* the Austrian Minister has handed to Lord Palmerston the sum of £3000, "the munificent subscription of the people of Austria towards the relief of the Irish poor."

At the meeting of the Mayo Independent Club, convened to secure the liberal interests at the approaching election, it was announced that Mr. Joseph McDonnell had withdrawn his claim in favour of the other liberal candidate, Mr. O'Higgins. It is therefore understood that the latter gentleman will obtain the undivided support of the liberal portion of the constituency.

HEROIC INTREPIDITY.

A man of the name of George Allen, living at Bankside, Southwark, has, at the risk of his own life, saved from drowning in the river, within the last few years, nearly twenty persons. For this series of heroic acts he has never received any reward but the approval of his own conscience and the admiration of those in the neighbourhood who may happen to know him. Surely he is a fit subject, if ever any one was, for a pension from Government. But if this cannot be obtained for him, the *Leader* may have generous readers, who may be attracted by this notice toward his name and claims. And perhaps you might not think this hero of humble life unworthy of your powerful advocacy. I send you the address of a gentleman well known and much respected at Bankside, where till recently he resided, who will be glad to corroborate my statements regarding George Allen. The address you will perhaps be kind enough to give to such as may request it.

The third reading of the Factories Bill having been moved in the House of Lords, last evening, the Duke of Richmond reiterated his objections to the measure, as constituting a breach of faith between the Legislature and the operatives, and moved that it be read a third time that day three months. The amendment was briefly discussed, and negatived without a division. The bill was then read a third time. The Earl of Harrowby moved an additional cause, extending the operation of the act to children. On this amendment their lordships divided: Contents, 14; non-contents, 30; majority against the amendment, 16. The bill was then passed.

On the motion for the House of Commons going into committee, last evening, in order to consider the royal message asking a provision for the present Duke of Cambridge and his sister the Princess Mary, Mr. Hume remonstrated against the continuance of the parliamentary annuity granted to the Duke of Cumberland, and still paid to the King of Hanover. He wished this sum to be economized before voting more money to members of the Royal Family. Lord John Russell, after alluding to the benevolent purposes to which the late Duke of Cambridge had devoted a large portion of his income, observed that the result had been to diminish the patrimony bequeathed to his son, so far as to afford the present duke no more than £1200 per annum, exclusive of the income which he earned in the honourable discharge of his professional duties. After referring to the precedents afforded with regard to the children of George III., the noble lord proposed, as a fitting medium between the claims of economy and the dignity of the royal family, that £12,000 per annum should be the allowance to the young duke, and £3000 per annum to the Princess Mary. Including the dowry of £6000 a-year secured to the Duchess of Cambridge, and the £3000 granted to her eldest daughter, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, there would still accrue to the Exchequer a saving of £3000 on the £27,000 hitherto paid to the deceased duke. The vote of £12,000 to the Duke of Cambridge having been put, Mr. Hume was sorry to differ from the noble lord as to the amount which he thought necessary for a suitable provision for the present Duke of Cambridge; £8000 a-year was all that was granted for many years to the late Duke of Gloucester, and he thought that would be sufficient for the present Duke of Cambridge. He did not wish the members of the Royal Family to be without the means of sustaining their dignity, but he desired that that House, who were the trustees of the public purse, should have some regard in making those grants to the misery and poverty existing in the country. He admitted the merits of the present Duke, but on the whole he thought that an annuity of £8000 a-year was amply sufficient provision for his Royal Highness. He moved, therefore, as an amendment, that the sum be £8000 instead of £12,000 a-year; and he should take the sense of the committee on the question. Mr. Disraeli said the House was unanimously of opinion that some provision should be made for the present Duke of Cambridge. The only question was, what allowance should be granted. The precedent of the Duke of Gloucester was a very judicious one; but the Minister had thought proper to propose for the Duke of Cambridge a sum considerably under that granted by Parliament to the Duke of Gloucester. He (Mr. Disraeli) assumed that the reduced allowance was proposed in consideration of the distressed condition of the times. Duly weighing the claims of the Duke of Cambridge and the altered circumstances of the country, and especially the distressed condition of the agricultural classes, he considered the proposal made by the First Minister a just, a fair, and a moderate one. Mr. Bright was rather surprised at the statement relative to the income of the present Duke of Cambridge. It appeared that the late Duke had divided his property equally among his children; but that he had attached to the share of his son certain annuities which entirely eat away his share—equal to £1600 a year. And yet the eldest daughter of the late Duke had an allowance from Parliament of £3000 a-year. He considered it unfortunate that the property left by the illustrious father was left in such a manner that the whole of it was now handed over to other parties, leaving his son to be provided for by the country.

"He could not say one word against the late Duke of Cambridge; but, looking to the statements of the noble lord, it appeared that since 1778 he had been in the receipt of sums varying, from his share in £60,000 a-year, to £15,000, £21,000, and latterly, for many years, £27,000. He was not aware of his receipts as the Viceroy of Hanover; but Parliament was bound not to shut out altogether from its consideration that parents owe a duty to their family in high life as well as in the other degrees, and that they are bound to act by them so as not to throw the burden of maintenance upon the public when it was possible to avoid it. That the late Duke of Cambridge should, therefore, have made some provision for his children out of the large income he derived from the country would have been but fair, and not to have cast them in this manner upon the public. The past,

however, could not be remedied, but the future could. He (Mr. Bright) was not opposed to some provision for the present Duke of Cambridge, in case his private property was insufficient for his station; but the advantages predicated in the case might be purchased at too dear a rate, and all the friends of the monarchy should, in his opinion, so arrange affairs of this nature as not to let them come under the eye of the public in an unpleasant manner for that institution. He looked at the fact in this light. The present Sovereign of this country had a numerous family, and in no long time provision would, no doubt, have to be made for the children of the Queen. Would the Prime Minister of the day propose, or the Parliament grant, £12,000 a-year to each of them? He (Mr. Bright) doubted whether even a prime minister would propose it. The Duke of Cambridge, however, was only first cousin to the Queen, and would Parliament be justified in granting him a sum greater than that which would be hereafter given to her Majesty's own offspring? If therefore £12,000 a-year each was considered too much for the children of the reigning Sovereign, it would be unjust to her Majesty's offspring to give that sum to the cousin of the Queen. He (Mr. B.) might be taunted with entertaining certain opinions on the subject of the monarchy; but he was quite satisfied that the minister was not a friend to the monarchical institutions of the country who proposed a vote on such a subject to the House that did not recommend itself to consideration at once by its moderation and by its economy. The impression that would be made on the country by the vote before the House was an unfavourable one in respect to the objections against the monarchical system on the ground of expense."

The Marquis of GRANBY, Colonel RAWDON, and Colonel CHATTERTON supported the vote, as did also Sir ROBERT INGLIS, who remarked that discussions like the present were consequences of a bargain which had been anything but advantageous to the Crown. From the accession of George III. down to William IV., the sums received out of the Crown estates amounted to no less than 116 millions sterling, while the equivalents granted by Parliament were only 67 millions, leaving a clear balance in favour of Parliament of 47 millions sterling. If the Crown had reserved its estates there would have been ample means of providing for the royal family without coming to Parliament. (*Hear, hear*). The House having divided, the numbers were—

For the amendment, 53—against it, 206
Majority against it, 153.

Mr. Hume then moved that the allowance do not exceed £10,000, which he thought was an ample allowance for the cousin of a sovereign, when the first lord of the treasury had only £6000. The noble lord should also recollect that the sons of George III. for many years did not receive so much as he proposed now to give to the Duke of Cambridge. Looking at the condition of the country and the weight of taxes which pressed upon the people the present proposition was one which the noble lord might reasonably accede to, if not he should take the sense of the committee upon it. (*Hear, and cries of "oh."*) As one anxious for the maintenance of the monarchy he wished that the expenditure on that head should not reach an amount which the people might be led to think unreasonable. Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY enquired whether the noble lord contemplated, in the event of any future contingency, as marriage for instance, coming to Parliament for an increase of the allowance he now proposed? (*Hear*). Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that was a question he should not like to answer at the present time. (*Hear*). The honourable baronet was aware that £14,000 was the amount granted to the late Duke of Gloucester, and, as at present advised, he should say that under no circumstances should he be disposed to propose that a larger sum should be allowed to the Duke of Cambridge. He must, however, not be understood as committed in any way on the subject. (*Hear*). Mr. HENWOOD supported the amendment. If honourable gentlemen were dealing with their own funds, of course they might make the allowance as high as they please; but, remembering that this money would come out of the pockets of the labouring classes, he could not support the larger amount. Mr. DRUMMOND observed that, if the Royal Family had not consented to an arrangement by which Parliament had robbed them of their estates—(*hear, hear*)—if Parliament had not taken possession of the woods and forests, which had been badly managed because they had been in their hands—and if those estates had been as well managed as any private estate would be, there would have been no reason for this application, for the royal Duke would have been in possession of an enormous fortune. On a division, Mr. Hume's motion was rejected by 177 to 55. The original resolution was then put and carried, as was also another resolution, authorizing a grant not exceeding £3000 a-year to the Princess Mary.

The House having gone into committee of supply, Mr. CORDEN opposed the vote of £10,000 for the purchase of the Danish forts on the Gold Coast of Africa, contending that the purchase was an attempt, and a futile one, to suppress by land that slave trade which we had been unable to suppress by sea. A long and interesting discussion then took place, involving the suppression of the slave trade, the African squadron, the extension of our colonies, the

diffusion of Christianity and civilization in Africa, and other topics. Lord PALMERSTON, who observed that the discussion was very much disproportioned to the real extent of the question, justified the acceptance of the two or three trading stations offered by the Danish Government for the mere cost of the materials, which would fill up the gaps in our lines of communication, protect our trade against jealous and active rivals, and extend legitimate commerce. The amendment to refuse the vote of £10,000 was negatived on a division by 138 to 42.

The grand banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society took place at Exeter on Thursday, in a handsome new pavilion, erected for the occasion on an open space at the extremity of Queen-street. Upwards of 1200 sat down, and there were, besides, at least 500 applicants who could not obtain tickets. The entertainment consisted of a cold collation, and, at an earlier hour of the day, many hundred ladies were admitted by ticket to view the tables and the decorations, which, under the arrangement of M. Soyer, produced a fine effect. The Marquis of Downshire presided, and the assembly was addressed by Lord Wodehouse, Mr. Abbot Lawrence, the American Ambassador, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Earl of Yarborough, and the Earl of Chichester, and other noblemen and gentlemen.

The vacancy in the parliamentary representation of Tamworth was filled up yesterday. The third Sir Robert Peel was, by the unanimous voice of the constituency, elected to fill the seat in the House of Commons, which had been occupied for so long a period by his father and grandfather.

On Wednesday evening, at about a quarter to six o'clock, an explosion took place at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's powder-mills, Hounslow-heath. The consternation excited was not allayed until it was ascertained that no person was killed or injured. During the latter part of the afternoon the lightning was extremely vivid, and the men, women, and children, of whom there are nearly 200 employed in this dangerous occupation, left their work much earlier than usual in consequence. In a short time afterwards the lightning struck one of the buildings, the roof of which was blown off, and everything in the building destroyed.

CIRCASSIAN WAR.—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

TREBIZOND, July 3.—We have received by recent arrivals most important intelligence from Daghestan: and the reports of further losses by the Russians, in their warfare with Shamil Bey, are now so extensively circulated, and so generally credited, that, compared with accounts which have reached us, take a form of authenticity fully to be relied upon. It appears that Shamil Bey, who really deserves credit as a military commander, has crossed the frontier at the head of a large force, and carried devastation and pillage among the Tartar villages south of Azerbaidjan. General Dolgorouky, who commands the Russian army, had not time to concentrate his troops, which were for the most part cut up, discouraged, half starved, and toiling their way through rocks and roads nearly impassable, and rendered more so by the tramping of thousands of men and beasts of burden on a narrow track, from which they dared not deviate. Besides these difficulties, Shamil's active and indefatigable mountaineers harassed them at every step, and a general disorganization spread itself among the Russian ranks. They reached Eskidevirche, some seventy miles over the frontier, during the night of the 5th of May, and fell upon an ambuscade of the Daghlees, commanded by Shamil in person. The mountaineers being short of ammunition were soon among them sword in hand, and the Russian host was quickly put to the rout, with the loss of a general, an aide-de-camp, seventy officers, four guns, and most of their ammunition and baggage. The Daghlees being loaded with booty, retired among the fastnesses of their mountain retreats, after a campaign which lasted from the 23d of April to the 6th of May.—*Morning Herald.*

M. Lamartinière was brought before the Assembly on Thursday, for his article in the *Pouvoir*, and his cause advocated by M. Chaix d'Estanges. After he had been heard, M. Dupin stated that there were two counts incriminating M. Lamartinière. The first, of an offence against the Assembly; the second, of an attack on the Constitution. A ballot then took place, the Mountain for the most part abstaining from voting. The result was, on the first count, for condemnation, 273, for acquittal, 154; majority for condemnation, 119. On the second count the Assembly declared itself incompetent to judge. The nature of the penalty was then intimated to M. Chaix d'Estanges, who reminded the President that the Assembly had the power to deal in their sentence with "extenuating circumstances." The Assembly then proceeded to deliberate, and at its close the President announced that the Assembly had condemned M. Lamartinière in the maximum fine of five thousand francs.

The latest advices from Germany state that the Schleswig-Holstein head-quarters had moved to the town of Schleswig, which is placed under the command of Major Irminger. The batteries of Eckernförde are again occupied by the Schleswig-Holsteiners, under the command of Major Jungmann and Captain Christiansen.

Both the Chambers of Hanover have declared that they consider the peace concluded between Prussia and Denmark as dishonourable to Germany, and have called upon the Government to do what the honour of the nation demands.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1850.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in its eternal progress.—Dr. ARNOLD.

PEEL'S LEGACY.

EVEN after death Peel gives to his country a new insight into his character, one which may convey a hopeful lesson to timid politicians of the Liberal order. Few of us are so craven that we cannot be bold in theory; and surely the most fearful will be reassured in studying the future from the past of that statesman who entered life as the champion of Toryism. We have known for some years that Peel's character had been grossly misconstrued: it is only after his death that we learn to regard the former champion of Toryism as the harbinger of Democracy; and it is more than possible that further biographical disclosures may throw additional light on this interesting fact.

That society had so misconceived his character was in part owing to his own slow development of it, in part to some incidents of social life peculiar to our time. In former days, your active statesman lived much more in the public view. His way of life was known to the world, and in the main it was less easy to mistake his character. From Miltiades to Pericles, from Junius Brutus to Cicero, in ancient times; from Charlemagne to Henry IV., from Carlo Zeno to Leopold of Tuscany, from Alfred the Great to Cromwell, Strafford to Charles James Fox, the statesman lived in sight of his countrymen; they knew his mode of passing his day, his mien in familiar intercourse with his friends, his personal bearing in moments of strong feeling. But the reserve of the modern bienséances, coupled with the immense expansion of the great capitals and of society in them, removes and veils the personal life from public view. In Elizabeth's time society was divided into classes, as it is now; but gossip could run from class to class. In our day, the division is not only into classes, but into circles and cliques; the expanding wave of gossip must die out before it has passed many bounds, even if the smoothed surface of ultra-refinement did not give that wave a slighter and less distinctive impulse. Men are strangers to each other, as much as if they lived in foreign countries. The people is alien to its statesmen; statesmen know of the people only through newspapers and blue books—poor and dry substitutes for voyages and travels! On the whole, in these respects, the change is not for the better.

But that we are not stationary, that we are advancing towards a stage which will be without some of these sources of estrangement, is shown by the bearing of that sagacious statesman whose conduct has been more misconceived than that of all his contemporaries. The estimate was not only unjust, but fails in almost every particular. For example, he was said to have no friends: they now show themselves, ardent and most steadfastly attached. He was thought to be a man of cold disposition, hard and immovable: it is now known that he was a man with singular self-command, but that he was strong in feeling, warm-hearted, and probably sensitive. He was thought to be subservient: a retrospect of his career shows that he was from the first a man of independent mind and conduct. He was thought to be prejudiced and uncandid: because he accepted things as he found them, until knowledge and reflection altered his conviction; he worked out problems for himself, by a slow process, not headlong nor anticipating; but it does not appear that he ever concealed his new conviction, nor neglected the opportunity of enforcing it.

Like all true artists, his was a life of study, and the public reaped the benefit of his incessant self-correction. He entered life as the apprentice of Lord Liverpool: he sacrificed favour, at a very early age, to take an independent position in reforming the rotten state of the currency; he simplified and improved the criminal code; he recognised, among the first, the English democracy and its advance in knowledge and influence; he re-

cognised not only the justice, not only the necessity, but the policy of the Roman Catholic Emancipation; if the Reform Bill somewhat headed the development of his opinions, it was not for long; in adopting free trade, he taught to all parties the great lesson that statesmen must act with their own times, and not with those that are past. And now, the ambitious Peel's dying bequest to the progress of public opinion, is the example of refusing titles for himself or his family, on account of services that he has rendered to his country.

That Peel was ambitious there can be no doubt; but his ambition was at once generous and sagacious. His imagination was not retrograde. Wanting, perhaps, in some degree of vivacity, it was not self-willed, but borrowed its vision from the strict observation of facts. In him the quality of imagination seemed to resolve itself into a sagacious foresight. His political dreams were a prosaic prophetic history. His earliest public act of any dimensions was that which originated in his seeing through the unsubstantial visions of the paper-money fanatics; and he checked the "overtrading" of later years which he could not prevent. While still officially connected with the most typical specimen of Tory Governments, he noted the advance of opinion among the working classes. While still on the Protectionist side, he saw by anticipation the free trade of our own day. The most ambitious, probably, of statesmen in our time, he stuck to the People's House; and his last act is to indicate a wish that his family should not risk themselves in the future history of our titled aristocracy.

Now, what does that mean? From the elements of the past you may calculate what would have been the sequel with geometrical precision. Taking Peel's entrance into office as Under Secretary for the Home Department, and the mere administrator of a Liverpool policy as a point, note the expansion of his views—in the recognition of the People, the adoption of the Reform Bill, the enactment of Free Trade with his reference to the People, and this last refusal of titles. Is it likely that Sir Robert Peel imagined power to remain deposited among the possessors of titles,—is it likely that he failed to foresee the completion of the changes that are working in Europe? Did he not understand the efforts of trade and of the working people to obtain possession of the land? Foreseeing those efforts, did he show any fear of them? Did not his conduct indicate a growing aptitude, not only to suffer the changes which await his country, but to be the leading and active man in carrying forth those changes? Noting the expansion which we have observed, from the single point to that last posthumous declaration, are we not to calculate that, if he had lived ten or twenty years longer, the further expansion might have been proportionate; and that within that period the former champion of Toryism, the adopter of the Reform Bill, the enactor of Free Trade, the statesman who practically stood far in advance of our "Reformers," would have been the leader of the approaching movement of the Democracy; not fearing it—prepared to share it—willing to guide and improve it?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

VEXATIOUS opposition to reasonable measures justifies the resort to more extreme measures: the moral Toryism which infects the Administration of the Whigs, and makes them persevere in being "Conservative" of barbarous abuses like the practice of hanging, ought to convince earnest Reformers that it will be necessary to take up the question at an earlier stage, or to push it far beyond the specific measure.

Mr. Ewart is right when he abandons the merely statistical ground. That is exhausted. The intelligent part of the public—that part, at least, which acts upon its reflections—is already convinced that punishment by death is very uncertain in its advantages, very certain in its mischievous effects. The tampering with life is not only perceived, a priori, to undermine the veneration for life which it professes to uphold, but it actually suggests bad and murderous passions. It is quite evident that the improvement of our code, by rendering it more merciful, has tended to a healthier state of social morals, and, consequently, to the diminution of crime. But statistical figures are very manageable things; for this reason, that figures in themselves are not arguments,—they are only the measures of arguments; and yet from their absolute and generally understood nature they are more welcome than arguments. It is the commentary with which

they are accompanied that limits the meaning of the figures and determines the proposition to be proved by them. But, inasmuch as every statistical reasoner aiming to prove a certain proposition selects his figures within the range of that application, it follows that the argument is limited, and to a certain extent onesided. With a tolerable degree of truth, the astute selection of figures will commonly result in establishing the proposition intended, if that be sufficiently limited; so that by statistics, as it has been often said, you may prove almost anything—both sides of a question.

By a judicious selection of statistics Sir George Grey seems to establish his assertion, that the abolition of capital punishments would not do. His argument is strictly what is called special pleading. It is said that capital punishment is rendered precarious by the reluctance of juries to apply it. Sir George Grey answers, that secondary punishments may also be rendered precarious by uncertainty of application. He adduces statistics to prove that certain crimes have increased since the criminal code has been softened; but the shifting of the statistical array might soon be made to prove that the increase of crime is in part apparent, and should be termed rather an increase of convictions; that it is due also to other causes, mainly the increase of the population; to the more distinct division of employments, which, as it were, isolates the criminal professions, and makes them more obvious to the view; and to that large competition for work which throws increased numbers into the open professions of thieving, forgery, &c. It is the shifty use of that convenient instrument statistics which enables Sir George Grey to put forth his assertion, that the abolition of capital punishments would not do, with some colour of reason.

No progress has been made in the discussion of late years. The public has long been convinced, but the official leaders of the Legislature, who have, however "unconstitutionally" acquired by usage the direction of its activity in most matters, refuse to carry out the conviction. They take their stand on assertions like that we have quoted, and on the prejudice of the unthinking public against giving up "blood for blood"—the vindictive retribution of death for murder. At present there appears no probability that Ministers will be beaten, and the advocates of a better law should really take into consideration whether it may not be necessary to enlarge the question presented, or to present it in a more aggressive form.

It might be enlarged by including it in a reform of our whole system of correctional discipline; which does, indeed, demand thorough revision. Apart from the barbarous nature of all retributive punishments, there are many reasons for a totally different principle of correction. The object of correctional discipline is, to coerce those who are inclined towards wrong-doing into the opposite inclination towards right-doing. The most forcible means of coercion appear to be, in the first place, to establish the fact that the wrong-doing is impossible, or that its results are almost always frustrated; secondly, that sooner or later the right-doing is inevitable. There are some auxiliary measures which we need not now consider, such as the education of the ignorant, the physical training of the badly organized, and so forth. Even the improvement of the criminal race, which has been noted for the beauty, intelligence, and good disposition of its progeny, the "Currency" population of New South Wales, suggests very important, instructive, and hopeful considerations. But we leave this aside for the present: the immediate object is, to determine the method of applying those essential principles of correctional discipline. They would be applied by a system that should abandon the idea of retribution; should seize the criminal as an erring creature who must be forced into the right path, and not relinquished until he has been so forced. To such a system the practice of fixed sentences would be alien: the criminal act must be regarded, not as the thing to be dealt with, but as the overt sign and symptom of the inward disease which prompts criminal conduct; a sign sufficient to place the trespasser under the control of the Correctional Police. Once under that control the mischievous citizen should not be released until he had given some degree of proof that the process of reformation had taken effect. If he were incapable of giving that proof, he certainly would not be a creature fit to go at large. The process of correction must be one that is in its nature coercive, yet leaving to the individual a certain freedom, and holding out an ultimate hope of emancipation as the consequence of proper

conduct. Captain Maconochie's plan of industrial discipline is distinguished by that character. He proposes that the prisoner should be sentenced, not to undergo a retributive term of imprisonment or the mortal agony of death, but to earn a certain amount of "marks," a conventional representative of industry—a sort of prison money. The prisoner is thus placed in the position of being enabled to regain his liberty by going through the salutary process of industrial labour. The adoption of this system of correctional discipline, which is the only sound one before the public, would swallow up and supersede the sectional question of capital punishment.

But the moral Tories might be contumacious, even in resistance to a matured and imposing reform. They stand upon the popular prejudices, and taunt Mr. Ewart and his friends with the fact that "public opinion" is not matured on the subject of abolishing capital punishment. There is some truth in the taunt. Public opinion is not matured on that question, and it is not likely to be so while popular prejudice receives the support of official authority; it is not likely to be advanced beyond its passive condition while Reformers show so little earnestness in their vocation, that they will rather sacrifice their conviction on these and other vital questions than risk the official safety of the very men who obstruct their progress. Public opinion is not matured on the subject of abolishing capital punishment any more than it is matured on the subject of abolishing the Whig Cabinet. The Whig Ministers have chosen to identify their permanence in office with the permanence of many abuses. It has become clear that a preliminary to the abolition of capital punishment must be the abolition of Lord John's Government; and it is quite well that the Radicals should be compelled to recognize the fact.

A SITE FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

MR. JOHN DOYLE, the eminent satirist, whose graphic designs are so familiar to the public, has put forth a pamphlet recommending that the National Gallery be removed from Trafalgar-square to Kensington Gardens*, altering the palace for its reception, or building a new edifice in the eastern part of the gardens, and leaving the structure in Trafalgar-square for the accommodation of the Royal Academy. Mr. Doyle puts the usual grounds for such a proceeding in a very fair and distinct light,—the advantage of removing the pictures from the destructive atmosphere of the metropolis, and the intrusion of mere loungers, who are not merely attracted to the pictures, but drawn in by opportunity; the claims of the Royal Academy to liberal constructions and State support; and the saving to the public exchequer by not giving that support in the form of a present money-allowance.

The arguments on the other side, however, which are not handled by Mr. Doyle, remain in a shape unanswerable, or at least unanswered. The form in which the gift of rooms was originally made to the Royal Academy by George the Third is not equal to a State grant of a permanent abode. The strict letter of the law, therefore, is wanting to the claim of the Royal Academy. The funds possessed by the Royal Academy, and continually augmented in the proceeds of their exhibition, deprive them of any claim on the score of want. They are quite able to erect and maintain a building suitable for themselves; and as they repudiate public interference with their constitution or management, they deprive themselves of any claim on the score of being other than a private body. The building in Trafalgar-square, then, might almost as well be given to the East India Company at once, to the Insurance Company over the way, or to any other body that might wish for premises in that quarter. It might with much more reason be given to the public for the purpose of public meetings, such as the somewhat exclusive practices of Exeter-hall leave without a commodious place of meeting. Most reasonably of all it might be pulled down, and a structure more imposing and more handsome erected in its place. Finally, the permanent attraction of a large concourse into Kensington-gardens—the appropriation of the space for the building, and for the traffic of a public institution would justify the objections raised against the temporary plans for the Exposition of 1851. If the

* A Letter to Lord John Russell on the Future Location of the National Gallery and Royal Academy. Published by John W. Parker.

palace were used it should be made accessible from the western side.

But we wholly deprecate any makeshift plan at all. If we are to have a National Gallery out of town let us choose absolutely the best site for that purpose, and erect a building more fitted for it than Kensington Palace. If we are to remove the National Gallery from the building in Trafalgar-square, let us apply that finest site in Europe to a really public purpose.

SUFFRAGE EXTENSION.

MINISTERS and their friends are doing the best they can to accumulate immense force in the public demand on the next step towards popular rights. Lord John Russell's profession of bringing forward "measures from time to time suited to the occasion," or, as it has been called, "Bit-by-bit Reform," is falsified by the event. He professes willingness, but we do not get the thing, and whether he is unwilling or incapable it can matter little to the public. From the event we should say that he is not very solicitous on the subject, and that he is very incapable. His wishes are not strong; but his capacity falls far short of his wishes. From his conduct you might suppose that the people is perfectly contented with its actual exclusion from a share in the representation. The Charter, which so occupied attention a few years back, was received by a House so thin that it is counted out. Mr. Locke King's proposal to recruit the county constituency by the perfectly safe, reasonable, easy, and practicable plan of extending the £10 occupancy franchise, is rejected with sneers. The Government plan of extending the franchise in Ireland is thrown out by the Lords; and no one expected that Ministers would stand or fall by their measures. In their estimation the extension or extinction of a constituency is an object of minor importance: their own remaining in office is the subject of paramount importance.

If they had been sincere in their desire to extend the franchise in Ireland; if they had even wished to convince the public of their sincerity, but had found it impossible to cope with difficulties, then they might have given some earnest of their wish by accepting Mr. Locke King's proposition. They might have said—"We are equally willing and weak; we are against 'finality'; we wish a gradual extension of the franchise, beginning in Ireland; but the Lords won't allow us: nevertheless, here is a small modest and practical Reform. We have not proposed it, but it is too good to be rejected; and to show our good faith, we will adopt it." But no such course was taken, or even hinted at. The Chandos clause is preserved without the encroachment of a real constituency that might have superseded it. The Whigs are preserving the county franchise for their friends the Protectionists. They are proving beyond the possibility of doubt, that any progress in political Reform will require as its preliminary the removal of the official obstructions.

NOMINAL OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

"The rents and profits which he [the landowner] can obtain from it are his and his only; but with regard to the land, in everything which he does with it, and in everything which he abstains from doing, he is morally bound, and should, whenever the case admits, be legally compelled to make his interest and pleasure consistent with the public good."—JOHN STUART MILL.

WE are frequently told that there is no great question of reform now upon which the people of England could be roused to united action. There never was a greater mistake. Let some man in Parliament professing to be practical and in earnest, say John Bright or Richard Cobden, take the passage we have placed at the head of this article as a text; let either the one or the other, or both, of these men look thoroughly into it, and they will gradually begin to see that the Land Question is one which must be settled, and which the people of England are already quite prepared to take in hand if they can only find leaders of the right stamp to point the direction in which they ought to go. We have named the member for Manchester and the member for the West Riding, not because either of those two men has ever displayed any inclination to take the lead in a movement for enabling industry and enterprise to obtain free access to the land, but because they are, perhaps, more thoroughly acquainted with the monstrous evils arising from the present system of territorial mismanagement than any other two men in Parliament, and because they must now begin to see that to look for the removal of these evils from the action of free trade alone, without other changes, would be utterly hopeless.

During the latter years of the Anti-Corn-Law

agitation Mr. Cobden's attention was mainly directed to the agricultural branch of the question. His shrewd, practical intellect clearly saw the evils arising from the mismanagement of the land. Many of his best speeches at that time were those in which he pointed out the shortsighted selfishness of the landlords in the management of their estates, and the unbusinesslike way in which the farmers allowed themselves to be trammelled in the cultivation of the soil. But his object then was not to enquire into the origin of those evils or to point out the best mode of removing them. Like many other men, he probably believed that the dependent position of the farmer was chiefly owing to the food monopoly, and that were the Corn Law repealed the mischievous powers of the landlord would be greatly curtailed, if not entirely annihilated. A little more experience and observation must have convinced him, as they have many others, that those evils lie too deep and too widely ramified to be eradicated by such a measure as the abolition of the Corn Law.

One great step, however, was gained in the direction of Land Reform by the passing of that measure. Now that trade in grain is free, men are disposed to make a more accurate estimate of the great value of agriculture than they did previously. They no longer view it merely as a great branch of industry, yielding £50,000,000 of annual rental to some 30,000 landlords, but as the great national estate, upon the wise management of which the welfare of the whole community most materially depends. This, we are glad to see, is the view which the *Economist* has begun to take of the land question. It has discovered that "the passion for territorial aggrandizement in this country has had the effect of rendering the majority of landowners little more than nominal landowners"; and as it agrees with Mr. Mill, that the landowner should be "legally compelled to make his interest and pleasure consistent with the public good," we naturally conclude that our contemporary must be prepared to advocate a larger amount of interference on the part of Government than is quite consistent with its favourite dogma of *laissez faire*. Although it has not yet ventured to point out a remedy for "the abuse of the right of property in land," it freely admits that "nothing but a full and frank discussion of the whole bearings of nominal landowning is necessary to render the mischievous character of our territorial system apparent and admitted." We trust that that discussion will be carried on fearlessly, even though it should involve the settlement of many other questions of Social Reform, in which Free Traders take little interest at present. If Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden are destined to become once more the leaders of a great national movement, it is in this direction that they must go.

MR. DISRAELI'S WHIGGERY.

IN the debate on Mr. Locke King's motion for the extension of the Franchise, last week, Mr. Disraeli made one of his characteristic, sneering attacks upon the Parliamentary Reformers, which provoked Sir Benjamin Hall to remind him that he had once been a very decided Whig himself. This charge was indignantly denied by the member for Buckinghamshire. Speaking of his address to the electors of Marylebone, he said he had no recollection of ever having used any expression in it which was not in perfect unison with his present political opinions. Unfortunately for Mr. Disraeli, one of his old supporters in Marylebone has found a copy of his address to the electors of that borough, in which he declares his belief that the conduct of the Government can never be in harmony with the feelings of the people until Triennial Parliaments and Vote by Ballot have been conceded to them. Among minor measures which he promises to support are—Abolition of the taxes on knowledge, a transfer of the public burdens from industry to property, and a speedy and material reduction of taxation, although the annual amount of the public expenditure then was seven or eight millions sterling less than it is at present. No one will deny that Mr. Disraeli had a perfect right to change his opinion on these points; but, considering that he held such doctrines in 1833, it is not very prudent in him to indulge in sarcastic attacks upon men who only differ from him in continuing to hold the same opinions in 1850 which they held twenty years ago.

HOW TO SEND YOUR LETTERS ON SUNDAY.

VARIOUS expedients are offered to the public as substitutes for the Post-office on Sundays. Companies undertake the conveyance of letters; newsagents in some towns have adopted a very simple device, which brings them in a revenue. They keep a box in their shops open; any customer who pleases may take the liberty of

depositing in this box letters properly stamped, and accompanied by loose pence, one penny to each letter; the letters so found there are packed up in a parcel and sent by railway to a correspondent in the town to which they are directed: he opens the parcel, and takes the liberty of posting all of those stamped, even on the Sunday; they are found betimes on Monday morning by the official people, and sorted and delivered in due course.

No doubt this occasions a vast amount of labour on the Sabbath, which was saved when all the work was done by the practised and well-considered organization of the Post-office. But if private newsmen, little blackguard boys from ragged schools, and other abandoned characters in indefinite numbers, subject themselves to the ulterior penalty of eternal torment for the pence which the Post-office foregoes, Lord Ashley has the satisfaction of reflecting that he has coerced the elect few of the Post-office into "everlasting redemption."

An order from the General Post-office, however, suggests an expedient for saving this increase of Sunday labour which he and his accomplice, Lord John Russell, have brought about. It seems that the letters directed to Cabinet Ministers, or the officers of Government, are not to be detained, but are still "to be forwarded on Sunday by the ordinary despatch." Now, as Lord John Russell has been a party to the hindrance of letters on Sunday; as he avows that he is quite aware of the inconvenience; and as he is a very honourable and well-disposed man, it is to be presumed that he will not evade any offer on this point which might tend to mitigate the inconvenience. We would suggest, therefore, that any persons who have letters to be transmitted on the Sunday, should direct them to the care of Lord John Russell, and no doubt he will see to their being properly posted early on Monday morning.



Open Council.

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

THE RULING IDEA OF SOCIETY.

London, June 25, 1850.

SIR,—There is an idea now almost universally prevailing, and which is cherished as most sacredly true and most essential to the good order and happiness of society; which is yet most demonstrably false, and proved to be so by continually recurring facts, and is most destructive of rationality, goodness, and happiness in man;—so destructive of rationality that no individual in whom it exists can by possibility acquire an accurate knowledge of human nature, or of the real interests of man; or true ideas of right and wrong, or of justice and injustice; or correct conceptions on the all-important subject of Education, or in relation to the institutions which would be the most conducive to human welfare and happiness;—so destructive of goodness that the moral feelings, being of necessity most materially modified by the false notions which are thus continually generated and encouraged, are thereby most essentially perverted and deteriorated;—so destructive of happiness that man, being thus continually misled by erroneous ideas and unjust and injurious feelings, is thereby constantly impelled to oppose and destroy his own happiness and the happiness of others most extensively and effectually.

All the ideas and associations of ideas of individuals and society, and all our social arrangements and proceedings, are now pervaded and disordered by this most false and injurious idea; and it is owing to this idea alone that the incessant aspirations and exertions of mankind for the attainment of wisdom, goodness, and happiness, have been, so far, continually frustrated, and have produced only failure and disappointment to an extent which has caused it to be imagined that wisdom, goodness, and happiness are unattainable in this world; and so, indeed, they are and must continue to be, so long as this fatal error shall be retained.

All are now so accustomed to regard this idea as most undoubtedly true, that great difficulty is at first experienced in comprehending the facts and the reasonings from them which demonstrate it to be false,

although, when these facts and reasonings are once understood, they are found to be most simple and self-evident. The associations of ideas, too,—the false notions of human nature and interests—of right and wrong, of justice and injustice, &c.,—which have been generated by this leading idea, have become so engrained, as it were, in all, that, even when their erroneousness has been proved by the exposure of the falsehood of the parent idea, it is not without great mental exertion that they can be unassociated and discarded; and the same is the case with the irrational sentiments and feelings which have been created by those false notions, and with the injurious practices which have emanated from those false notions and irrational sentiments and feelings.

But all these false and injurious notions and feelings must be dispelled, together with the fundamental idea by which they are generated, before the understanding and the moral feelings can become sound and rational; and all the actions thereby occasioned must be discontinued before the true road to the happiness of the human race can be found. So overwhelmingly powerful for evil is this one single false idea,—so magnificently and universally influential for good will be the opposite true idea, when it shall be established, and shall have become the leading idea of the thoughts, feelings, and conduct of mankind.

To demonstrate the truth of these statements,—to enable the leading minds of society to perceive the falsehood and injuriousness of the now cherished fundamental idea, and to understand the truth and the inestimable value of the hitherto neglected and despised opposing idea or knowledge, and the all-important consequences to which it will lead—is by far the greatest benefit that can be effected for society at this day; for it will open to all the gates of a world of intelligence, goodness, and happiness, far exceeding the highest conceptions of minds irrationalized and perverted by the fatal mistake which has hitherto prevailed among men, disordering and paralyzing even the finest intellectual and moral powers and tendencies which have ever been given to the most highly favoured of human beings.

May I, Sir, be permitted to occupy a portion of your "Open Council" in endeavouring to explain these subjects?

HENRY TRAVIS, M.D.

THE LOST KEYS.—No. II.

July 15, 1850.

SIR,—Before entering upon the explanation of the horses of heaven and the horses referred to in the book of Heaven—the Bible: it will be as well to offer a few observations relative to the saviour of our world's nature—the sun. To tell the credist that the sun and the saviour of man are one and the same, would be to shock his feelings, and induce a belief that a wanton outrage had been perpetrated; that even such a thought was bordering on blasphemy; therefore to do so is assuredly not my intention. But let a man's religion be what it may—let him believe in Christ, Mahomed, Zoroaster, or Buddha—admitting all the leaders of every creed had appeared on this earth as saviours of men, possessing in themselves divine as well as carnal attributes, can there be found a more glorious type of such saviours than is offered to us in the leader of the heavenly host? Does not that glorious object create all, preserve and destroy all, our world's nature?—or could man live an instant without that saviour's divine influence? Does not that saviour give life and light?

"Then spake Jesus saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."—John viii. 12.

What reasonable man can grovellingly bow the head and bend the knee before the sculptured personification of a saviour or a saint? Is there reason in

"Saying to a stock, Thou art my father; and to a stone, Thou hast brought me forth."—Jer. ii. 27.

Man's brain created the saint, and his hands have personified his God. By false education man has been taught to believe that the sun, moon, and stars are less estimable in the eyes of the great Omnipotent than he is himself. He will readily believe that the multitudes of infinite heaven were created when his first parents were brought into existence; he considers himself equally as worthy of divine protection as the whole of the heavenly host, and that he is created like unto God by the will of the omnipotent father;—nothing, in fact, is superior to him in creation, and yet a credist would be shocked were he to be told that he also was as much the begotten son of God as was the Saviour Jesus. If we reason, we become convinced that it is far more sublime to imagine that the scriptural characters were of eternal celestial incorruption, and not of earthly corruption. The miracles of all the saints and all the saviours, what are they when compared to the countless myriads of miracles that are momentarily being performed by nature through the influence of the saviour of nature, the sun? The learned mystagogue "John" well knew that the initiated alone could understand what he meant when he finished his book by saying

"And there are also many other things which Jesus

did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself would not contain the books that should be written. Amen."—John xxi. 25.

Those who openly worship the sun, the civilized world designate as infidels. Infidel to what? Are such men more infidel because they adore the sun as a type of the Creator, than are those who in blind ignorance worship the blocks of wood and stone? Is it more impious for men to picture intermediate gods among the brilliants of the heavenly host, than to suppose carnal man to have been gifted with heavenly attributes?—more impious for man to ascend to heaven for types of his Creator, than to debase those dwelling in heaven by encasing them in corporal forms upon our earth? Those adoring the sun know well there is a spirit far, far beyond those objects of heaven that are visible to our sight—a spirit that

"Stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing."—Job xxvi. 7.
"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork."—Psalm xix. 1.

And the heavenly choir seem to be perpetually appealing to man to address their Creator as the Lord and giver of eternal life. It requires no mystagogues, learned in books of men's own production, to tell who created them. From time immemorial the thoughtful mind must have adored the Unknown Godhead through the heavenly works. In all ages man, by contemplating them, has learnt to know himself,—to become convinced of his own utter ignorance and total insignificance:—

"For the whole world before thee is as a little grain of the balance, yea as a drop of the morning dew that falleth down upon the earth."—Wisdom xi. 22.

And truly the learned astronomers of former ages merely considered this earth of ours at one season of the year, and at one specific moment, but a mere grain in the balance (Δ): and this brings us to the *Celestial Atlas*:—

"And I turned, and lifted up my eyes, and looked, and behold, there came four chariots out from between two mountains; and the mountains were mountains of brass."

"In the first chariot were red horses; and in the second chariot black horses; and in the third chariot white horses; and in the fourth chariot grised and bay horses."

"Then I answered and said unto the angel that talked with me, What are these, my lord?"

"And the angel answered and said unto me, These are the four spirits of the heavens, which go forth from standing before the Lord of all the earth."

"The black horses which are therein go forth into the north country; and the white go forth after them; and the grised go forth toward the south country."

"And the bay went forth, and sought to go that they might walk to and fro through the earth: and he said, Get you hence, walk to and fro through the earth. So they walked to and fro through the earth."—Zech. vi.

There are two mountains in the *Celestial Atlas*—one is that from whence *robur Caroli* takes root; the other is called *Mons Mensæ*. The horses of the four chariots of Zechariah are coloured red, black, white, and grised and bay; grised means grey speckled; black and white might serve for grised,—besides, in Genesis xxxi. 10–12, speckled and grised are spoken of. The horses of the Revelations are red, black, white, and pale—may not pale and grised be the same? There are four horses in the *Celestial Atlas*, mystified and evidently purposely misnamed. The first (say) Pegasus (Equuleus need not be taken into account), and its colour when pictured is red, or reddish; the second is called Monoceros, it has all the attributes of a horse, and is coloured dark or black; the third is the horse Centaurus, speckled or grised; and the fourth is the white horse, Sagittarius. It would be impossible to enter minutely into the interpretation of the above quotations, word for word, unless the reader had before him the *Celestial Atlas* and the masonic keys; suffice then, that the sun is north in the Gemini in summer, and south in winter in Sagittarius. The black horses go forth into the north, and under Gemini is the black horse now called Monoceros; the grised go forth towards the south, and Centaurus goes forth towards the south. As to the white horse, Sagittarius, he that sat on him had a bow; who ever saw Sagittarius pictured without a bow? The sword for the red horse (there is

only one in the heavens), the balance (Δ), the measure (Δ), wheat (spica), oil, and wine, &c., all require careful and precise movements of the keys, and cannot be well explained, but may be readily understood when the movements of the mystic keys are shown. Therefore I will confine my observations to Sagittarius, as the figure enables me to give more home particulars without direct reference to the keys or to the "wards" of the Median and Persian lock.

Our astronomical knowledge is derived from the Buddhists, through the Egyptians, and, if the modern scholar so pleases, through the Chaldeans also. Chaldea has, from the meaning of the word, reference to "demons," and, therefore, no wonder that the science of astronomy was considered as one of magic, or one of the black arts. The Buddhists picture Iru, or Jeru, almost always on a white horse—"Jeru," with the eastern salutation of peace, "salam," will give us our Jerusalem. Eighteen hundred and fifty years back the Saviour was born, when the sun was in (Jerusalem) Sagittarius, at the winter solstice, now the 22nd of December: three days after the solstice we place the birth of Christ. The Buddhists, then, picture the sun Iru, or Jeru, just in the manner described by John in the Revelations—he is on a white horse, he has a crown on his head and a bow in his hand, but he has no arrow. Our astronomers give the house of Sagittarius two arrows—one in the hands of the man, the other is above it, is called Sagitta; it is at one of the windows of Heaven. It is eastward, and the keys would prove the position to be Syria.

"And Elisha said unto him, Take bow and arrows."

And he took unto him bow and arrows.
"And he said to the king of Israel, Put thine hand upon the bow. And he put his hand upon it: and Elisha put his hands upon the king's hands."

"And he said, Open the window eastward. And he opened it. Then Elisha said, Shoot. And he shot. And he said, The arrow of the Lord's deliverance, and the arrow of deliverance from Syria."—2 Kings xiii. 15–17.

Elisha means "God that saves, or saviour." Is not the sun in the position described, or rather was not the sun in the position described, at the winter solstice 1850 years back, the saviour of our world's nature? Was he not then the little Orus that in time became the mighty Osiris? Was it not the child called from out of Misram, or Egypt? The zodiac of Denderah gives Sagittarius with the bow and arrow, and a human and also a dog's head; and Anubis at times is pictured as a bowman, with bow and arrow and a dog's head, and meant, if it meant anything, to denote the sun in Sagittarius, or rather combinations of stars which characterized the period of a great event; and those stars are to this day to be found, defined most minutely, in Sagitta and in Canis minor.

The Temple of Budha is called the Temple of the White Horse. The Japanese Sakia is pictured as mounted on a white horse, and "Sinha Sakia" is the "Lion of the Moon." And have we not been taught to consider Isis as symbolical of the moon?—and have we not in the British Museum some score or more sculptures of the lion-headed Isis? From the colour of the horse of Woden, or Budha, as it is symbolized in the arms of Saxony, I conclude that in the west, as well as the east, it was thought to be white. A similar inference may be drawn from the stupendous representation of the same mystic animal in the English vale of the white horse; so that we have traced Sagittarius from the Buddhists of the far east to England; and our King Stephen wore on his armorial bearings the very figure of Sagittarius as represented in the Buddhist plates. Her Majesty Victoria, it is true, does not carry in her arms the white horse; still she has the lion, so that our fair Isis Victoria might in after ages be pictured, not exactly with a lion's head, like the sedate-looking Egyptian Isis, but with a lion as a supporter. If, however, our Queen has lost from her armorial bearings (those of England) the white horse of the east, still the white horses are to be found in her stables, and on state occasions her chariot is drawn by the horses of the God Woden, or Budha. Should there yet remain any doubt as to our Queen's claim to the ownership of the emblem, there is sufficient proof in the daily use made of the broad arrow by her Majesty's servants—it is the type of Sagittarius!

I have again trespassed considerably on your space. My next will be explanatory of the solar or "church of England feasts."

HENRY S. MELVILLE.

P.S.—I again repeat that should you or any of your readers doubt the application of the keys, I am ready, whenever called upon, to prove their use and importance by reading any portion of the sacred writings. I will first explain the nature and working

• Faber's Pagan Idolatry, ii. 358.

* Auriga carries on his left arm, in his bosom, a goat and two lambs, and one of the Ninevite sculptures in the British Museum has in its left arm, in his bosom, a goat, and in the right hand a piece of honeycomb. "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom."—Isaiah xl. 11. "And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an honeycomb."—Luke xxiv. 42. The head of the figure, if I remember right, is that of an eagle (aquila). Each of these emblems are, when combined, so many different types for picturing the great event which occurred 1850 years back.

of the keys, which are indeed very simple, and then afterwards leave the party to select the biblical passages which they may require to be interpreted by them. Should there be any doubters, perhaps you will be good enough to give them my address.

A PROPER FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

July 3, 1850.

SIR,—Permit me, with a few additions and explanations, to revert to the subject of my late letter to you, which you were kind enough to describe as "A proper system of Finance."

My propositions in that letter were:—

1. That all realized property should decline in value to the producer and his heirs at the uniform rate of one (not five as misprinted) per cent. per annum—an extended funding system gradually absorbing and becoming eventually the sole measure or reservoir as it were of such property—the purposes of trade, &c., alone excepted.

2. That all or nearly all present modes of taxation be superseded by the use of a paper currency declining daily in value in passing from hand to hand at an adequate rate per cent. per annum.

To these I now subjoin the following proposition:—
3. That—our post-offices discharging the duties of savings' banks—facilities for the deposit and resumption of such paper money, be at all times open to the public.

Now, applying proposition (1) as a commencement to a debt of a thousand millions—(and the debt might at once with manifest advantage under such a system be raised far higher)—the annual reduction upon it would, of course, be ten millions. Government, therefore, without adding to the assumed constant burden on the country, might annually assume a loan of ten millions—or issue notes, or apply its deposits to that extent so as to cancel a *pari passu* amount of the current imposts. Here, then, we have our first immediate annual saving of ten millions.

To retrenchment, as before hinted, we may look for the means of effecting a further reduction of ten millions.

And, lastly, we save a third ten millions by the application of proposition (2) to actual practice—since we thereby save not only a certain amount of interest, but the entire of our present costs of rate and tax collection throughout the country.

Thus, then, by the plan proposed, we have obviously, as has been stated, by the simplest means, an annual saving to the country of not less than thirty millions!

But this is not all. In proposition (3) we have a yet more powerful agent for the mitigation of taxes. For it will be evident in the first place that, whatever the amount of issue by Government, the right of deposit would always relieve a plethora money-market, an assertion which will appear the more convincing when we reflect that, as the rate of decline for money in circulation would always greatly exceed the rate of decline for money in deposit, the common interests of society would be a satisfactory guarantee that, with due facilities for deposit, nothing like an excess of circulation—nothing like a consequent depreciation, independent of that measuring the taxation, could take place.

Again, the right of resumption being equally facile, the contrary extreme would be provided against. Hence it would appear that, either way under the proposed system, the money-market would always of itself maintain itself in a constant equilibrium, which at present, unless I egregiously misapprehend the subject, does not seem to be the case.

Meanwhile, Government need tax nothing by conceding such a right of deposit:—for, always without any undue appearance of severity, it might be ordered first, that no note should be received in deposit, unless at a value implying that its liabilities for the current month as a note in circulation were fully discharged; and, secondly, in like manner, that no note should be resumed from deposit for circulation but at the value which as a note in deposit it would have at the expiration of the month, when the decline-tax would be consummated.

Again, the notes in deposit might on the first day of each month, instead of quarterly as now, be made use of, in common with such an amount of fresh issue as would equal the monthly taxation or general decline in the whole circulation, to pay the dividends, or to meet any other of its liabilities.

And if, moderately every year for some specific purpose, Government chose to exceed the general amount of issue required for the purposes of trade and of taxation, the only result, as we have seen, would be, not derangement, not complaint, consequently, but simply an increase immediately in the amount of deposits; and, hence, every month a constantly renewed power, without public detriment, to carry out yet further such specific purposes.

And, finally, though, under such a system, we should find the national debt swelling to an enormous extent, to which its present amount, burdensome as the existing system makes it, could be contracted only in the most pigmy proportions—yet, we should recollect that with every fresh increase of liability,

we should have also yet more increased means to meet that liability; while every year, though our means we may suppose remain the same, our liabilities would assuredly (at the rate of one per cent. per annum) be constantly diminishing. Hence, ten times, perhaps even fifty times our present amount of debt need not alarm us—for to what extent under such a system might not Government colonize?

Next week, with your permission, I shall attempt a defence of the principles involved in the above. In spite of the clamours and misrepresentations with which here and elsewhere it has been assailed, there is, after all, some truth in the assertion—"Property is Robbery."

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

VULNERATUS.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

Newport, Isle of Wight, June 27, 1850.

SIR,—The letter headed "Marriage Indissoluble," appearing in your last number, finds a response with me in the disappointment it expresses that no reply has appeared in your "Open Council" to the letters of Francis Worsley and H. Glynn on "Love and Marriage," and "Marriage and Divorce." I would throw out a word with reference to the first mentioned topic, hoping it may lead to further discussion on the hitherto almost passive side of the question. Mr. Worsley appears to have some respect for the claims of religion in reference to the marriage ordinance, for he tells you in the course of his letter that he does not "condemn" "Holy matrimony," but "would only unblind society as to its nature." Now the authority for matrimony and its nature and character are to be found most clearly and unequivocally defined in the New Testament by Christ himself. If the writer deem matrimony to be holy in this view of it, he cannot by consequence find fault with its "nature," but only with its abuse; let him unblind society as to its abuse, if he will. The writer's tone of argument is, however, too ambiguous to enable one to form a satisfactory idea of his respect for religious authority or divine injunction. We will proceed, therefore, to examine his letter upon its own merits, allowing the most liberal scope to any moral or religious regard seeming to actuate its sentiments. The writer then states his "objection to the religious ceremony," thus attacking the ordinance itself rather than its abuse, and then goes on to charge it with "deceiving the consciences of people into immoral unions where no love is, causing an immoral state of strife, &c." But I contend that his "objection" to the religious ceremony is in fact but the condemnation of the abuse of it; and the evils which he enumerates as flowing from, and the ground of, such objection, have sole reference to such abuse, and are no ground of non-observance of the ceremony itself, for since it is holy in its essence it cannot be less holy by its abuse. "The Devil can cite Scripture for his purpose," but it is Scripture still. It is only reasonable to assume that a person who will commit perjury at the altar has no sense of future responsibility. Is it any matter of surprise, therefore, that he should use the ordinance to its abuse, and that evil and misery are the fruits of such an act? Such a discordance between the moral and physical laws must produce a discord of consequences—but is holy matrimony to be blamed ever the more? On the writer's reply to Paley's *Enquiry*, to which he refers, we would urge our denial that by the marriage ceremony "we are taken to acknowledge that the union is made pure by the form." We believe that its operation is spiritual, as its essence is acknowledged to be "holy"; that on all minds influenced by a sense of human accountability it has a holy and binding influence; and that no person so influenced will exercise the holy ordinance in the absence of the bond of love, as he would fly the commission of perjury! We do, therefore, uphold and not "abjure a ceremony" which must, we contend, with such persons have a moral efficacy. We do undoubtedly "brand the affections as impure without it," as, where true affection exists, there must of necessity be a corresponding desire to exercise its hallowing influence. That "it tempts to the most corrupt unions," is only to assert that Vice will assume the garb of Virtue to compass unworthy ends—then "if the tree be corrupt let the fruit be corrupt."

But banish the ordinance for the sake of argument; are the means, and with them the temptation, to "corrupt unions" complained of by the writer banished with it? Is the facility for profession of affection, though none exist, lessened? And is not this profession the snare which entraps five women out of six,—this profession of the *only* true bond of union, as our opponent would contend? Will a woman ever go to the altar with one who has never made this profession to her ear?—or if she do it must be for the attainment of some end short of love, and this she is more likely to do without compunction of feeling in the absence of the ordinance of marriage than with it, there being nothing to warn her of the weighty nature of the act she is about to commit: so that the ordinance in this case would be rather a "beacon" than a "snare." But how can "the

* Of course I am only taking cases where no affection exists.

infamy on woman consequent on the non-observance of this form induce child-murder and prostitution" if the bond of true love exist? Will the frown of society alone lead to abandonment on one side or the other, or on both? Will a man voluntarily cast away the object to which his heart's affections cling for lack of a few words—words to which his heart more-over responds? His self-sacrifice to a principle is rather unphilosophical in this case, for he refuses the exercise of at least a harmless ordinance to the promotion of "child-murder and prostitution!" Of what delicate and sensitive texture must his love be!—it cannot endure the painful imputation which a solemn vow of faithful and life-long attachment, breathed under a consecrated edifice must have upon the real spirit of his love! Truly the most delicate consciences are the most easily wounded! No: this haven of peace and security from the blighting blasts without must not be entered! The beloved object must be thrust forth on her despairing destiny, and her attached lover must walk the world apparently to all around a happy man—but is he so? No—delusive idea! He still loves, but he has sacrificed his affection to a principle which has involved even the destruction of his beloved, but—not of himself!! Nay, but will he forsake her and his principle at the same time? Was not "love the only bond" that principle? Will it not bear the world's frown of disapproval? Is it so pious to public opinion? Is its champion so easily vanquished?—is he not then the worst of cowards, a moral coward, or the vilest of charlatans? Then is not the infamy on woman more consequent on the absence of affection than on the non-observance of this unjustly abused ordinance? And yet the writer deems "it well to invoke the Maker's blessing, and deepen the sense of mutual obligation." Why, then, will he object to the exercise of so valuable a privilege, even to repudiation, because some misuse it, and so abuse it? Can the immoral and perjured use of it by the false in heart render it less efficacious and consecrating to the faithful? Is it not a palpable fallacy to contend for the abrogation of any means of spiritual endowment because some dare to adopt the form, not regarding the spirit. Your faithful servant,

L. W.

RIGHTS.—EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

July 6, 1850.

SIR,—I endeavoured in my last letter to show that the only foundation for the "rights of man" is the obligation incumbent on each, by every standard of duty, to do the best he can to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. Hence the only debt due by the rulers to the ruled is GOOD GOVERNMENT, meaning thereby, of course, the best government that the knowledge of the times and means at their command will permit.

In working out this great principle in detail, so as to determine what measures are essential for good government amongst any particular people, it must be remembered that man is a progressive being, and differs in different countries; and hence that he advances to feel desires and to be endowed with powers of which his forefathers had no knowledge, and which may be utterly unknown even to his contemporaries in another land; and, therefore, that may come to be a right at one time, or among one people, which is never thought of, or would be quite unsuitable for another age or another people.

The rights of man are limited by some to freedom from personal restraint, possession of property, subsistence, liberty to pursue one's business unmolested, &c. But the rights of man must not be limited to such as these. The present wants of man are not to be measured by the confined feelings and capacities of a rude and barbarous age, to the neglect of new wants which have arisen, and new resources by which they can be supplied. Rights cannot be limited by the imperfect state of man before society was formed, but should be judged of by what they would be were society now commencing anew.

In short, men have a right to all the enjoyment of which they are capable without injury to themselves or others; and the rights of man, therefore, expand as his capacities and wants expand, and must be determined in each age for the people of that age.

It will be objected to this view that it gives no simple and distinct guide by which to determine on rights—points out no court entitled to judge on questions of rights—and, by rejecting any right in the whole body of the people to take the judgment into their own hands, leaves us no standard of right but that of might, and places our interests at the mercy of the powers that be. It will be urged that the principle is too general, and that it would be better to have some simple, clear, fundamental principles fitted to human nature, in all places and all times, by which to determine all questions of rights, instead of leaving the solution to a constantly renewed struggle between the rulers and the ruled.

Sir, these statements are perfectly just; I have no quarrel with them, except in their character of "objections," which implies that other principles can be found than those against which the above truisms are urged. Mankind are very fond of searching out absolute and eternal first principles, and in some cases the search has been prosecuted with great success; but it has as yet been an utter failure as to

details of government, and it would be greatly for the advantage of all that this were generally recognized, and our attention turned to the solution of practical questions.

The truth is, the means by which the governed can gain anything, without force (which is anarchy), from those who have power, are exactly the same as those by which in ordinary matters any one procures some benefit from another; that is, by working on his fear or goodness. There is no other clear and universal rule by which to influence men; and the sooner the masses know their position, and how only they can work themselves into an improved position, it will be the better for them. When rulers are pressed for any particular concession to those whom they govern, they must grant it, refuse it, or lay down their power. If conscientious men, they cannot possibly grant it, unless their judgment is satisfied that it would really be for the advantage of the governed—they cannot refuse it without taking into consideration the consequences which may arise from the dissatisfaction excited by their refusal—they cannot lay down their power, unless satisfied that they can do so without leading to anarchy and convulsions. On what other principles just and benevolent rulers can act, I am at a loss to determine.

Hence, then, if the people are anxious to possess any new privilege, they must take it by force, or by the fear of force, or by satisfying their rulers that they are qualified to use the privilege advantageously for the community.

With respect to the suffrage, it is much to be regretted, that while the people have been steadily advancing towards the state in which they feel and urge such a claim, no measures have been taken to prepare them for it. Our condition has been one of constant and inevitable progress, but we have neglected to provide for the consequences of that progress. We have neither secured to the people that degree of happiness and comfort which predisposes in favour of peace, order, and existing institutions, nor that information, intelligence, and mental cultivation which would ensure a calm, rational, and considerate mode of action in any movement they make to improve their condition, and fit them for the temperate exercise of such power as may be placed in their hands. There is no more difficult situation than that of a country where the people have begun to demand political power, and the rulers have done nothing to prepare them for its exercise.

The people feel oppressed by suffering, and they wildly cry for power that they may obtain relief. This is refused; and, however the refusal may be softened, it is interpreted as follows:—"You are uneducated, and, therefore, unfit for the duties of electors; you are reckless and desperate, and having no property yourselves, would be easily led to overthrow that valued institution that you might get something in the scramble; you have no stake in the country, and would be too ready to enter rashly on measures which might lead to civil discord and convulsions. We can take care of your interests. Do not meddle with what is above you."

But there are great numbers of the unenfranchised to whom such language cannot be applied. They are men who exercise some calling demanding much knowledge and skill, which knowledge and skill are leading sources of the wealth and prosperity of the country. Their minds are informed and cultivated by reading and study; they enquire keenly into all subjects relating to the social condition of man; express their thoughts well in speech and writing, and influence powerfully the minds of others. Many of them are really able writers and speakers on a variety of topics requiring extensive knowledge, considerable reasoning power, and skill in stating their views. Numbers of them spare a portion of their moderate earnings for other than mere selfish purposes—for the promotion of reforms by which they are to be but remotely benefitted—showing a range of mind and forethought characteristic of men in whom the *mens divina* plays no subordinate part. Many are the most active and zealous supporters of public libraries, mechanics' institutions, lectures, magazines, newspapers, and other means for elevating their order, educating them, and enabling them to bear up against the disadvantages under which they labour. The intellectual dignity of man is created and roused within him. The pride of mental power, and the sense of rights connected with that, are predominant.

Such men are truly intelligent and respectable. When we consider the imperfect education most of them have received, their scanty means, how much of their time is occupied in providing for the wants of the hour, and the numerous temptations by which they are beset, the position and character they maintain are in the highest degree honourable to them; and if they are humble in mere rank, in all that really dignifies and exalts man, they are second to none.

It is impossible to deny such men the franchise. In the first place they desire it. Their minds are awakened to the idea that they have the capacity and the right to take a part in public affairs. They feel degraded by this privilege being refused them. Men

have a right to all the enjoyment of which they are capable, without injury to themselves or others. If, in a certain stage of society, the possession of the elective franchise is a reasonable natural desire, and can be given without injury to society, it becomes a right.

Secondly, there would not only be no harm, but great advantage in extending to such men the franchise. They are equal in capacity, information, and intelligence to thousands who possess it—indeed, they are superior to many. They have the same stake in the preservation of public order and in the general prosperity of the country; a status to maintain, a settled means of living, to the continuance of which they trust, families that are dear to them, and hopes of advancement for themselves and children by steady industry, energy, honourable conduct, and frugality. While, if the more intelligent of the working classes were admitted to the franchise, the Legislature would thereby be much better informed as to the condition, and much more awake to the interests of the great body of the people, which would be attended by many great advantages, direct and indirect. Lastly, the refusal may be dangerous. The working classes have a deep conviction that their interests have been neglected, and that they never will be attended to as they ought to be till the voices of their own representatives are heard in the Legislature. Numbers of the people feel strongly, and with good reason, that the franchise is their right; and other classes sympathise with their claim. There must be constant agitation and continual risk of turmoil, till some political consideration, some share of power, is allotted to them. The people cannot now be reconciled to a system which excludes them from all direct voice and vote in public affairs.

But there are large masses of the people who are very far from being in the condition described above; who are utterly uneducated, inexperienced in the transaction of business, unable to judge of public questions, liable to be easily excited or led away by declamatory harangues, or delusive schemes, and in so wretched a condition that they gladly rush towards any project that promises a change, thinking that they may be better but cannot be worse. The claims of this class should be provided for at present by measures for relieving their distress and improving their condition; and by the admission to power of a sufficient number of the more intelligent of their order, to ensure their general interests being fully and fairly considered in the legislature. The lowest class is clamorous for bread, not for power and privilege.

But unless we do something more than this a new agitation would spring up in a few years. The political knowledge of the people, and their feeling of rights increase in a rapid proportion. The very humblest class, who may be content for the present with kindness and attention to their "creature comforts" will assuredly soon come to feel higher wants, to claim the privileges enjoyed by the rest of their fellow-citizens, to demand admission to political power. For this preparation should be made. The admission of a part of the people to power will be viewed only as an instalment; we must prepare for discharging the whole. An effectual measure of national education, the removal of taxes on literature, the encouragement of mechanics' institutions, public libraries, and reading rooms would make a great change in a very few years; while the very consciousness of such a right being acknowledged, and soon to be possessed, would attract attention to it, excite interest, and thought, and discussion regarding it; and ensure a certain degree of preparation for it; far beyond what can exist if it be conceded abruptly; which is pretty certain to happen if not anticipated by a deliberate and well-matured settlement.

At the same time it must be allowed that the dangers apprehended from immediate universal suffrage might never occur, that the intelligence of the great body of electors, and their strong sense of what is for the best interests of all, might perhaps predominate, and prove our alarms to be imaginary. It is possible that the evils of a minority legislating for its own interests are fully as great as those to be feared from the blundering of an unenlightened majority. It is not improbable that universal suffrage, granted now in a generous and conciliatory spirit, and accompanied with those measures for improving the condition of the people, which sooner or later must be passed, would be not only harmless but beneficial; and that the only occasion for fearing power in the hands of the people is, when it has been extorted after a violent struggle, when party feelings have run high, when they are irritated at what they view as a factious opposition, and elated with victory and the sudden acquisition of power.

But all this is matter of conjecture. The truly safe course is to pass quickly such useful measures as the franchise is sought for the purpose of obtaining; to extend the franchise itself to a considerable proportion of the working classes, and to make preparations for in time extending it to all.

It is matter of doubt whether the whole people are yet in a fit state for the exercise of the suffrage; it is certain that many most anxious for the best interests of the working classes are not satisfied that universal

suffrage would be safe; and very certain indeed that the claim of the suffrage as the "right" of every one, is acknowledged and sympathised with by but few. In these circumstances would it not be prudent in the advocates of an extension of the suffrage to content themselves at present with urging the claims of that portion of the working classes who are, by almost universal consent, so well qualified for its exercise; whose claims would meet with great general sympathy; and whose admission to the suffrage would undoubtedly go a great way towards a full representation of the wishes, wants, and feelings of the great body of the people?—Yours, &c., H. R.

A NEW RELIGION.

July 15, 1850.

SIR,—A great many uncircumcised mouths, like my own, which the Church has not permitted, begin now without permission to speak of religion, and Socialism, which is a kind of religion. It is curious how the words of the wise men are confounded. The persons who have overthrown the power of the Church, as far as it has been overthrown, were men very ignorant of what the Church was, never knowing those very feelings which constitute a Church. There is scarcely an instance of a man like Mr. Newman, who understands the most intimate feelings by experience, speaking down the public religion. The same thing has happened with Socialism. Men who do not understand the present constitution of society, seek to bring about another which they do not understand. I should call this folly and the men fools if I had not settled in my own mind that this is the way in which great movements have always begun. They begin among the ignorant, the dregs of the people sometimes it seems, as if the instincts of humanity were so worn out of the educated, that they are unable to feel far before them by any process but the ordinary senses of touch, and deductions from touch. The ignorant touch nothing, but believe without proof, and go on in a blind faith. Truly, faith removes mountains.

These things going on in society have long given the great faith in the instincts of a large body of people, and when they have schemed like madmen, I have still endeavoured to respect, not the voice of the blustering savages around me, but the great voice of the whole, made resonant by a life carefully handed down to them by the guidance of Providence. Educated to believe revolution a crime, I now see that it is a necessity, and wonder how the people, with their indistinct notions of things, can make, like the bee, a perfect hexagon, and like the beaver, become perfect architects from their birth. It is, however, often so; and I venerate the great movements of a people even in confusion, as I do the great workings of natural forces—the black storm and the white ocean. Perhaps this is itself faith.

I consider great men heads of the majorities, clerks to the people, spokesmen, amanuenses. They sum up and make intelligible. What company knows its own concerns till the books are balanced? Some men see the people as a mere crowd, to be headed by a great man; well, it is in one sense so. But this crowd contains, as far as I can see, all the life and vigour that exists; it is the embodiment on this earth of the vitality of the Creator. For these reasons I can join in the cry, *Vox populi vox Dei*; whilst I also, with equal sympathy, can call out, *Odi profanum vulgus et arceo*, because they feel and do not reason.

We must, then, pay all attention to the feelings of the majorities; but we are equally bound to pay attention to the reasonings of the minorities.

Men who begin new religious movements are not often characterized by reasoning, it is by faith and moral power; men who begin the cry for something new before the old is done, who are in the fight of change, are poetical and have much faith. For this reason I can see why the Socialists have among them men of the most beautiful and simple faith, men who love truth and their brother men. And for this reason I understand why the writers to your Open Council are often in a debating state of mind on some of the most important points, and love Socialism, but do not know why.

A tree does not grow merely for its fruit; there is a pleasure in its growing to all who see it: a man does not live merely for the result of his life; there should be a pleasure in living. The discontent of a nation is, therefore, the most serious matter; it is for us the universe; it is a feeling that all things which we see and know are in a state of dissatisfaction, all the consciousness around us is in a state of complaint. These instincts of the majority are a divine law, at least to me, but being inarticulate they must be explained by the reasonings of the minority: every little noise, therefore, has its value in the great cry.

When I hear men calling for a new religion I am bound to listen, and, if possible, to know what that means; it means, at least, that they have not derived satisfaction from the religion which they have. I conclude no more from it, because I believe that the call is chiefly from those who have taken a dislike to the nonessentials of religion. The great religion which has made a hero, a demigod, and a saint in all

ages, and in whatever clime, out of those who shone in human virtues, is enough surely for all men to the end of time. If this be recognised as religion, then no man will call for a new religion, which is, in a historical sense, a mere change of worship, or of dogma, or of authority. This I do not call a religion. The greatest divines still differ as to the sameness of the religion of the Christians and Jews: no man can dispute the difference of ceremonial. The eliciting of human virtues is a religion, and every plan makes a new religion in the smaller sense of the word; but the virtues themselves are the same, and the end is as clearly explained by Job as it is by our latest divines. When we get to the abstract we can get no further. We know somewhat of abstract goodness; and now we want to know the mode of reaching it. It is the mode of reaching it that is to be new; and here all social changes come in. I cannot allow myself to seek new virtues, and cannot love a higher religion. To seek for a new religion in any other sense than this is to me unintelligible. I hear it repeated, and my friends who are sensible and good repeat it, what do they want?—a new palaver to induce them to be good, a new amusement to induce the lower classes to follow their leaders. Do they mean that we are to give up our real religion, that when we visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keep ourselves unspotted from the world, that this is tiresome, and a change is wanted? That when we love the truth with all our hearts, and have as a goal before us the perfect excellence in all things impersonated in one word, so to speak, God, and when we love, or endeavour to love, our neighbours as ourselves, that this also is not enough for men to do, they want to do more? That when we are bowed down with humiliation for our shortcomings, that when we are raised into exaltation by the religiously poetical beauty of holiness, goodness, and truth, that this also is not enough, and a new religion is wanted? I say, heaven forbid. So far am I from being ready for it, that I can only say, let it come when I shall be able to go to the stars and fetch it. So utterly is a new religion beyond my comprehension, so entirely out of the sphere of my ideas, I seek it as I seek the end of space, rambling over all the universe to get the outermost wall. I seek it as I seek infinity, and am lost, and shall I believe for ever be lost; as no man can see the end when there is no end, so no man can see the limit of our religion when it is infinite or without an end.

I know what many people desire by a new religion; but the word is displeasing, and I feel as if it slandered all the great who have lived, to float over all the little in the past times, and who might now sink their heads and begone, if we are told that they are men of an old and worn out religion.

Any system to elicit human life, social or unsocial: social, I believe, it must be; but the abstract goodness has in all sound men been like God himself, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

HEPHAISTOS.

THE MIDDLE CLASS.—I do not call the sons of little squires, long descended but untitled, the middle class; I call the middle class those who, fifty, eighty, or a hundred years ago, were down among the lowest of the people. The children and grandchildren of those butchers, bakers, small drapers, manure-gatherers, Scotch pedlars, and journeyman tinkers, who arose with the cotton trade and its numberless ramifications; those Liverpool brokers, Manchester manufacturers, Yorkshire wool-spinners, London merchants, Hull and Bristol traders, Norwich, Coventry, Nottingham, and Leicester manufacturers, large rural towns retail merchants, coal proprietors, copper-miners, clerks, bankers, lawyers, all of which rose, in countless shoals and with astounding strength, with the great spread and growth of the cotton trade. Carlyle has said "Richard Arkwright carried us through the Peninsular war. He and his cotton could do that." This, at first sight, seems but one of the splendid exaggerations of that wonderful mind; but on investigation it is literally true. The men who in various ways were concerned in the cotton trade, some so distantly that you could hardly see how that trade influenced them at all, and yet who owed everything to it, found such a lucrative field for the employment of their money and their energies in England, that it was cheap to them to give any sum to maintain the inviolability of that field. Hence they endorsed the bills that provided the sinews of the war abroad; while, at home, their strong sense, their simple lives, their honesty and sincerity made them the adjusting weight of the national machinery; the iron bars which kept the mob from the Regalia! If any class of the community have right particularly to the name of the People, it is that great middle class.—*Social Aspects*, by J. S. Smith.

CHRISTIANITY BY MACHINERY.—We are Christians now by machinery; we have a clock of dexterous workmanship, which, if only regularly wound up with its golden key, will chime for us all our Christian duties regularly enough, alarming no man with too earnest striking. Let a man pay pew-rents and a few annual benevolent subscriptions, and he may fold his hands comfortably without a distracting care, in sure knowledge that there is something to pray for him, and to do good for him. Money having been seen to be God now, as is natural, money wins heaven; and he who has only cash sufficient to pay the tolls will find the straight, narrow, upward road (macadamized since the time of Christ by modern progress) as easy travelling as the broad, open, downward one!—*Ibid.*

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

POETS who have greater genius than our prosaic age can appreciate, who have thews and sinews of such irresistible vigour that they cannot help outstripping the laggard Time, and thus remain unhappily so far ahead of their age, that their poems do not sell—a phenomenon, we assure you, of very frequent occurrence—will, we fear, considerably abate their admiration of ALFRED TENNYSON (if they ever felt any) on hearing that *In Memoriam* has already reached the second edition. What! a second edition in a few weeks? Ah! it suited the "common run of men," it was adapted to their capacities....

To be serious, does not TENNYSON's success sufficiently prove that if a poem, or volume of poems, rise above the accomplished mediocrities of verse which so many of us now feel that we can write—if it carry with it the sacred burden of genuine experience sublimated into beauty—if, in short, it be a poem, not the expression of feelings the writer has not felt, in accents learned from others, then there is as great a public awaiting it as ever awaited "Christabel," "the Revolt of Islam," or the "Eve of St. Agnes?" does it not prove that the old complaint about the indifference of the public should be turned against the indifference of the poets?

Apropos of TENNYSON, gossip saith that a cottage near one of the Westmoreland lakes has been placed at his service; and that with his bride he contemplates removing there. May it be the inspiration of many new poems! May it prove an incitement to work, for he is the most indolent poet we have heard of! In WORDSWORTH's neighbourhood a new impulse may be given him. By the way, WORDSWORTH's autobiographical poem is announced as on the eve of publication: its title—*The Prelude: Growth of a Poet's Mind*—promises something in his best style; but we shall soon be able to give a more precise account.

In France the discussion of the new laws against the press excites universal attention: that clause in the bill which insists on the writers of religious and political articles signing them with their names in full has called forth from JULES JANIN one of his incomparable buffooneries in last Monday's feuilleton, in which he assumes that J. J. has been an impenetrable mask: concealed by it he could be as malicious, as satirical, as plain-spoken as he pleased. Nobody knew J. J.; nobody thought of J. J.; that mysterious entity could sit out plays dull even to atrocity, and not blush to say so. But now he must avow publicly that he, JULES JANIN, actually did listen for so many hours to such appalling stupidity! He declares that henceforward all his audacity, all his wit, all his *verve*, will depart. And he addresses himself thus: "Lorsque tu étais masqué, moins les dents, tu mordais tout le monde, tu ne respectais personne, tu argumentais, tu déclamaïssais.... Mais démasqué te voilà bête comme on ne l'est plus, et sot à l'avenant."

Looking at the matter seriously, we see nothing in the clause to excite such opposition. If a man is not prepared to stand by his opinions he is unworthy to hold them. The fear which screens itself behind the anonymous helps to strengthen the party feared. Were men to avow their convictions the strength of each party would soon be found; and any mode of forcing men to speak out their thoughts, instead of merely whispering them over the dinner-table, would be a decided gain to the cause of freedom. At present men hold back because they stand alone. No one will take up a musket, and rush into the street to overturn single-handed a despotic government; but if he sees his fellow-citizens ready to second him he steps boldly out. The French Government, under the absurd notion of silencing opposition, are forcing the opposition to ascertain its strength!

PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has just published an interesting pamphlet, *Un Mois en Afrique*, giving a rapid sketch of his adventures. QUINET's *Enseignement du Peuple* is making a stir, and has already reached a second edition. GERARD DE NEUVAL has reprinted his *Femmes du Caire* and *Femmes du Liban* from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and they form a charming collection of scenes of eastern life, dressed up for effect, no doubt, but none the less amusing for that.

In Germany there is a rumour that the first volume of an autobiography of the Danish poet ADAM EHELENSCHLAGER is to appear concurrently with the Danish edition; it will contain the history of his youth, and of his residence in Germany. His name is sufficiently known here to make the announcement interesting.

By a clerical error an absurd statement crept into our last week's summary, viz., that EICHENDORF reproaches GRUN and LENAÜ with not being "liberal" enough—it should have been exactly the reverse!

THE DRAMAS OF ÆSCHYLUS.

The Lyrical Dramas of Æschylus, from the Greek; translated into English Verse. By John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Latin in the Marischal College, Aberdeen. 2 vols. J. W. Parker.

LYRICAL DRAMAS! and why not Tragedies? My dear sir, for the best of reasons:—Æschylus did not write *tragedies* (meaning thereby whatever form of dramatic art you may picture to yourself as expressed in the word); or, if you are startled by this statement, let it be presented conversely, let us say that our tragedies are not tragedies at all, they are not *Goat-Songs* (*tragœdia* is a goat-song), but stories in action. Modern perversion of language, aided by imperfect criticism, has, however, consecrated the name of tragedy to our modern drama, that, to rise above confusion and equivocal, it is desirable at once to cease calling the Greek dramas by that name. Professor Blackie has done more service by his bold departure from conventional language in this instance than will at once be recognised; the name stands in lieu of the dissertation which it sums up, and will carry with it in the memory all the leading ideas of that dissertation; it points to a new fact, and opens a new world of critical appreciation.

The "Essay on the Genius and Character of Greek Tragedy" prefixed to this translation is both luminous and comprehensive; but the main characteristic which it brings into a distinctness we do not remember to have seen in other writers, is the predominance of the Lyrical element. "The word *tragedy*," as he says, "when analyzed, bears upon its face, and in the living Greek tongue proclaims loudly to the present hour, that the essential character of this species of poetry was lyrical, and not at all dramatic or tragic, in the modern sense of the word." Indeed, unless we look at the dramas of Æschylus (Sophocles and Euripides are more like Shakespeare and Racine) as LYRICAL SPECTACLES, we shall never rightly understand them. They were but the development of the mythic element which the dithyrambs always contained. From the singing chorus, the solo or leader began to step into greater prominence; but Professor Blackie has given us the genesis of the drama, and we will quote his words:—

"Let us suppose that the leader of a chorus, trained to sing hymns in honour of the gods, is going to make them sing publicly a hymn in honour of Ζεύς ἰκέτιος—Jove, in his benign character as the friend of the friendless, and the protector of suppliants. Instead of a vague general supplication in the abstract style to which we are accustomed in our forms of prayer, what could be more natural than for a susceptible and lively Greek to conceive the persons of the chorus as engaged in some particular act of supplication, well known in the sacred traditions of the people, whose worship he was leading, and to put words in their mouths suitable to such a situation? This done, we have at once *drama*, according to the etymological meaning of the word; that is to say, a represented action. The chorus represents certain persons, we shall say, the daughters of Danaus, fugitives from their native Libya, arrived on the stranger coast of Argolis, and in the act of presenting their supplications to their great celestial protector. Such an exhibition, if we will not permit it to be called by the substantive name of *drama*, is, at all events, a dramatized hymn; an ode so essentially dramatic in its character that it requires but the addition of a single person besides the chorus to form a complete action; for an action, like a colloquy, is necessarily between two parties—meditation, not action, being the natural business of a solitary man. Now, the single person whose presence is required to turn this dramatized hymn into a proper lyrical drama is already given. The leader of the chorus, or the person to whom the singing band belonged, and who superintended its exhibitions, is such a person. He has only, in the case supposed, to take upon himself the character of the person, the king of the Argives, to whom the supplication is made, to indicate, by word or gesture, the feelings with which he receives their address, and finally to accept or reject their suit; this makes a complete action, and a lyrical drama already exists in all essentials, exactly such as we read the skeleton of it at the present hour, in the *Suppliants* of Æschylus. To go a step beyond this, and add (as has been done in our play) another actor to represent the party pursuing the fugitives, is only to bring the situation already existing to a more violent issue, and not essentially to alter the character of the exhibition. Much less will the mere appendage of a guide or director to the main body of the chorus, in

the shape of a father, brother, or other accessory character, change the general effect of the spectacle. The great central mass which strikes the eye, and fills ear and heart with its harmonious appeals, remains still what it was, even before the leader of the band took a part in the lyric exhibition. The dramatized lyric, and the lyrical drama, differ from one another only, according to the simile already used, as a tree with two or three branches differs from a tree with a simple stem. The main body and stamina are the same in each. The Song is the soul of both."

To show how great the proportion of song is in the dramas which remain, Professor Blackie says:—

"We shall now examine one or two of the Æschylean pieces by a simple arithmetical process, and see how essentially the lyrical element predominates in their construction. Taking Wellauer's edition, and turning up the *Suppliants*, I find that that play, consisting altogether of 1055 lines, is opened by a continuous lyric strain of 172 lines. Then we have dialogue, in part of which the chorus uses lyric measures to the extent of 22 lines. Then follows a short choral song of only 20 lines. The next chorus comprises 76 lines, and the next 70. After this follows another dialogue, in which the chorus, being in great mental agitation, use, according to the uniform practice of Æschylus, lyric measures to the extent altogether of 20 verses. Then follows another regular choral hymn of 47 lines. After that a violent lyrical altercation between the chorus and a new actor, to the amount of 74 lines, in the most impassioned lyrical rhythm. Then follow 14 lines of anapests; and the whole concludes with a grand lyrical finale of 65 lines: altogether 580—considerably more than the half of the piece by bare arithmetic, and equal to two-thirds of it fully, if we consider how much more time the singing, with the musical accompaniments, must have occupied than the simple declamation. No more distinct proof could be required how essentially the account of Diogenes Laertius is right; how true it is that the choral part of the Æschylean drama is both its body and its soul, while the dialogic part, to use the technical language of Aristotle's days, was, in fact, only an *ὑποπόδιον* (from which our English word *episode*) or thing thrown in between the main choral acts of the representation, for the sake of variety to the spectators, and, as the writer says, of rest to the singers."

But the Professor should have paused ere he accused Aristotle of having an incorrect idea of the Æschylean drama—that incorrectness being the assertion, "Æschylus abridged the chorus and made the dialogue the principal part of tragedy." Aristotle's authority is of the very greatest weight; moreover Aristotle's language is very improperly translated—there is some difficulty in the words τὸν λόγον πρωταγωνιστὴν παρεσκευασέναι—but we have no doubt whatever that Twining's translation (given above) is altogether erroneous, and that it should be altered to this:—"Æschylus made the functions of the chorus fewer (*ἡλάττωσε*) and furnished the *protagonistic dialogue*" (or made the "dialogue protagonist"); which is simply saying that the protagonist, first actor, was by Æschylus made to speak and not to sing.

To quit this discussion, let the reader imagine a solemn hymn to Bacchus expanding into a solemn spectacle where everything was on a scale of vastness and grandeur commensurate with the wants of an audience of many thousands, and where everything consequently was disposed in masses for effect, and he will see how the Greek drama naturally grouped itself into those striking tableaux, which not only gathered together the straggling details, and placed them in one fasciculus before the eye, but also afforded fine climacteric points for choral effect. Thus, unlike the modern drama, its object was to select a myth which admitted of this duplex treatment—choral and statuesque—a subject which could be laid out in fine groups, and which could carry with it all the feelings of the audience. We fancy that, if the reader keeps these two objects in his eye, he will form a totally different notion of the Greek drama from the one he has hitherto been accustomed to entertain; and, therefore, Professor Blackie materially assists his own translation by bringing out the lyrical characteristic as he does in his essay.

Having thus prepared his reader's mind for the true understanding of the plays of Æschylus, Professor Blackie then does his utmost to present the plays themselves in an intelligible form; and this laborious task was called for by the miserable misrepresentations which have hitherto passed current, bearing the signature of Potter. To say that Professor Blackie has given us an English version commensurate with the power, the rolling thunder of music, the gnarled and twisted extravagance of diction, the primitive naïveté and grotesqueness of the original, would be to say that which, if true, no one would believe; but we can honestly say that, bearing in mind the exigencies of fidelity on the one hand, with those of poetry on the other, he has produced a work which not unfavourably represents the Greek original, and trans-

cends in every way all English rivals we have seen. It is a scholarly book, yet fitted for universal reading. He has the spirit of true scholarship, and understands his subject better than many whose scholarship (in the English restriction of the word) is greater. He has also poetical gusto and poetical feeling enough to guide him where mere scholarship would blindly stumble. We have versions here of plays horribly difficult to read, and over-estimated in proportion to the difficulty, since that not only destroys perspective and increases our notion of the grandeur, as objects tower into gigantic forms when seen through mists, but also disposes us to believe that what we have taken so much trouble to acquire must needs be worth the trouble bestowed; and these versions are at once accurate and spirited. In the matter of accuracy a too microscopic criticism must not be applied, since it is difficult always, and often impossible to settle the meaning which the original had in the ears of the audience. To name but one source of error—a constant one: How is a modern to determine the precise amount of metaphoricalness in the metaphors? How, in a dead language, are we to adjust the nice shades of meaning when we cannot do so in our own living tongue? All language is built up of metaphors. But in time the metaphor drops out of sight, and the words are used without calling up any picture whatever. For example, *Æschylus*, in the *Agamemnon*, makes the watchman say he must be silent, for a great ox hath gone upon his tongue. Analyze this and you find that the ox is symbolical of money (*pecus, pecunia*), and money placed upon the tongue amounts to "stopping his mouth with a bribe;" if the present situation admitted such an idea we should, therefore, simply assume that the watchman meant "he was bribed to silence;" but it happens that there is no bribery possible in the case, so that we are driven to the conclusion that the original meaning has been effaced (words, like coins, always get their original pictures rubbed out during currency), and only the idea of *silence* is retained, consequently, that the phrase of an ox passing over his tongue merely suggests secrecy, the image, as a visual image, no more rising to the mind than it does in our phrase (with fine tact selected by Professor Blackie in this case), "a seal is laid upon my tongue," where the practice of sealing up letters, packets, and boxes, with a view to secrecy, never occurs to any one using it. We have taken one example, and now we ask—How is the translator to distinguish the force of the original image? how is he to ascertain the amount of effacement it has undergone? If he is literal, and says, "A great ox hath gone upon my tongue," he presents an image to the English eye which assuredly never presented itself to the Greek; yet, if he shirk the image altogether, he is inaccurate, and a critic will beset him; finally, if he paraphrase it, he does so by a purely arbitrary rule of his own. Thus, the Chorus says of *Ægisthus*, that he struts before Clytemnestra like a cock before a hen—a simile so undignified that Potter only dared to say:—

"The craven in her presence rears his crest!"

In other words, shirking the original, he paraphrases it in that milk-and-water style; for, indeed, it is a moot point whether to a Greek audience the image of the cock strutting before his hen was not one of those metaphorical expressions which passed current like that of the ox upon the tongue; but, if it were a bit of homeliness such as Shakespeare and our old dramatists never shrunk from, the translator misses a characteristic touch by paraphrasing it.

The drift of these remarks is, that minute accuracy is impossible; for we cannot accurately understand the original, we can only approximate thereto, and our translation must be an approximation to our approximation. At the same time accuracy should be the constant aim; and one very simple rule would be, never to insert an epithet by way of filling out the rhythm or heightening the expression. Professor Blackie sins less in this respect than others; but hesitates. Thus, in a celebrated passage of the *Prometheus*—where the Titan, enumerating the benefits he conferred upon mankind, says *τυφλας ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐλπιδας καταρξισα*—

"In them I gave a dwelling to blind hopes"—

a grand trait, which Professor Blackie paraphrases into,

"Blind hopes of good I planted
In their dark breasts."

"Good" is execrable, and "dark" is absurd: if their breasts were dark there was no need of blind

hopes; and "planting hopes" is a branch of agriculture which no poet can admit.

We just indicate our position: space for a fuller laying out of our views cannot be here occupied. Let us therefore briefly say that these volumes are valuable to all lovers of poetry and the Greek drama, containing as they do a large amount of erudition and criticism, together with translations of more than usual excellence.

In a second article we shall examine one of these dramas with a view to its choral and statuesque capabilities.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE.

The Destitution and Miseries of the Poor Disclosed, and their Remedies Suggested; being an Exposition of the Principles and Objects of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village Society. By the Reverend Henry Smith, Senior Chaplain of the Government Juvenile Prison, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

The Condition of the Labourer in Agricultural Parishes. By the Reverend W. B. Ady, M.A., Vicar of Little Baddow.

The Present Circumstances of the Poor Displayed, and the Means Suggested for their Improvement, in Accordance with the Plans of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village Society. By the Reverend William Stafford Fitch, M.A. Curate of St. James's, Curtain Road.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

THE appearance of these Essays is itself a great and startling fact, and one which every friend of Social Improvement will recognize as of no ordinary importance. Were they, which they are not, characterized by ignorance of associative doctrine; were they, which they are not, clouded with bigotry and fettered by fanaticism; were they again, which they are not, the wordy declamations of mere warm-hearted but inexperienced philanthropists—they would still be of value as conveying the solemn protest of ministers of the church against the incoherent and antagonistic system of the age.

Through these essays, through the meeting at which the prizes they have earned were presented to their respective authors, and at which so many influential members of the Church, both lay and clerical attended, and, above all, through the society whose plans they are intended to elucidate—the Church of England has shown that she is at last in earnest in a desire to return from the corrupted and worldly conformity of modern, to the pure and unselfish practice of apostolic times.

Mr. Smith, the author of the elaborate essay to which the first prize was awarded, evinces the desire no where more eloquently and forcibly than in the following passages of his "conclusion." Of the principle of the Self-Supporting Village Society, he says, "That it is most consistent with the spirit of Christianity every one must allow; nay, it is Christianity itself." "The love of God would be supreme. 'This the first and great commandment. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength.'"

"But if this is the first and great commandment, the second is like unto it, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.' This, alas! is not the case in general society. A spirit of grasping selfishness reigns there; man is disconnected from man, and even 'the natural bond of brotherhood is severed'; the prosperity of the one is opposed to the welfare of the other; all seek their own. We hesitate not to affirm that, according to present customs and practices, much of what the Bible says respecting the duties of the second table is a dead letter. In the self-supporting community it would not be so—it could not be so, for there would be in it no opposing interests; indeed the interest of one member would be that of the whole: the two could not be disavowed, and it would be seen that this plan would secure individual interest far better than where each one thinks only of himself, without regarding his brother. How inconsistent this is with the spirit of Christianity, which is theoretically acknowledged in this country to be the foundation of legislation, let the following texts show:—'That there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one of another. And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it.' This is what the whole Catholic Church was intended to be. 'There is one body and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.' The primitive church was founded on this very model. They were taught of God to love one another, and this love showed itself in the plans of what I shall call a self-supporting community. 'And all that believed were together, and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men as every man had need. And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having favour with all the people.' 'And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one mind; neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common. Neither was

there any among them that lacked; for as many as were possessed of lands or houses sold them and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the apostles' feet, and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need.'

The plans of the society, which owes its rise to the untiring exertions of its founder, Mr. J. M. Morgan, are clearly expounded by Mr. Smith. Its object is the formation of "the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes:"—

"Permanently," says Mr. Smith, "to accomplish such an object as this, any superficial and ephemeral plan would be useless. We may completely drain the ocean of benevolence and charity, and the evil will still remain. We must teach the poor how they may help themselves, and show them that their welfare must, after all, depend mainly on their own well-directed efforts. We see no adequate remedy but to go to the very root of the evil, and gradually alter the complexion of general society, by introducing new framework and principles of action."

"The society proposes to attain its object 'by forming establishments for three or four hundred families, in which instruction may be afforded, and religious ordinances may be administered on the principles of the Church of England, and combining agricultural with manufacturing employment for their own benefit.'"

The arrangements for the material comfort and the intellectual and spiritual improvement of the members of the community are set forth at length, and the probabilities of success in all these three departments weighed and fairly stated. Mr. Smith, whose experience at Parkhurst fairly entitles his opinion on these matters to respect, speaks most favourably of these probabilities; while his minute and painful delineations of the sufferings and degradation of the poorer classes under the prevailing system of competition and *laissez faire* may rank as statistics of misery of high and useful value; and his adducing instances of successful associative experiments proves that he has studied his subject. We cannot, however, praise the way in which he makes mention of the labours of those patriarchs of Social Reform, to one of whom, at least, the Church of England Self-supporting Village Society owes, through its founder, no small amount of obligation. It is, of course, easy to account for this from the sphere in which Mr. Smith's prepossessions have been formed and his opinions generated; but the regret is natural at the prejudices which divide earnest and thoughtful men. More mature study on the subject upon which he has so cordially entered will, we trust, enable Mr. Smith to surmount them; they act as no barrier to those whom he now regards with suspicion.

We must defer to our next number the review of the second and third prize essays, and conclude the article with the following powerful vindication of Mr. Smith, of the Providence of that Supreme Being of which he is a minister, from the foul aspersions which too often proceed from human shortsightedness and incapacity:—

"The providence of God has ordained that there should be different degrees and stations among men, and in the self-supporting community there would be nothing inconsistent with this; but we do say, and would strenuously contend for it, if need were, that God has not ordained that among so large a portion of the human brotherhood there should be so much squalid wretchedness, so much poverty and starvation, so much ignorance and degradation, so much vice and misery as do exist. God has not ordained that some of his creatures should be burdened with riches, and rolling in wealth and in the comforts and luxuries of this life, while others of them—equally deserving—if, indeed, that word can be used in connection with fallen beings—should lack what would keep body and soul together. It is man's arrangements and not God's ordination that has done all this; and it is with exulting pleasure we announce the fact, that many of the most noble, and the richest, of this country deplore, equally with ourselves, the destitution among their poor brethren, and are anxious to remove it, but so dense is the mass of evil that they know not how. We propose to them the scheme of Mr. Morgan, as exhibited in these pages. We will not ask them to give their money, this need not be done; but we ask them to invest their money, or rather a small fraction of it, in this way. The evils cannot be cured all at once: they have existed so long, and are so ingrained with the houses, the habits, and customs of our people, that time will necessarily be required; but we can take care that the means we adopt shall produce permanent results, and prevent the recurrence of the same or similar evils. We say again, private charities, however extensive, poor-laws, however effective and benevolent in themselves, can never accomplish this. They but stop for a moment the running of present sores, while they cause other and larger ones to break out, and the labouring poor become more and more prostrate and unable to help themselves. Give the poor the means to do so; this is all they require, and all we ask. At least give the Self-supporting Village a start, and, by God's blessing, we will show you that it is self-extending also, and that the plenty, cleanliness, good order, loyalty, morality, and piety of the inhabitants of such a village will prove that at last you have

fixed upon the right thing to better the condition of the poor, and to produce permanent means to almost any extent of honest subsistence."

KLAPKA'S HUNGARIAN WAR.

Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary. By General Klapka, late Secretary-at-War to the Hungarian Commonwealth, and Commandant of the Fortress of Komorn. Translated from the Original Manuscript by Otto Wenckstern. 2 vols. Gilpin, Bishopsgate Without.

GENERAL Klapka's Memoirs, already for some time before the world, still remain the best and most authentic account of the Hungarian struggle. They consist, indeed, rather of rough notes and jottings by a soldier than of a clear and connected narrative, such as would render any other account of the same transactions unnecessary; but whosoever, having a general idea of the struggle in his head, and a general recollection of the order in which events followed each other as they were announced in the contemporary newspapers, shall go to General Klapka's book for a key to the causes of the final and fatal result, will find his curiosity satisfied.

The first blunder in the conduct of the struggle was, General Klapka thinks, the neglect of the opportunity of marching upon Vienna immediately after the raising of the siege of Komorn (26th of April, 1849). Had Görgey then carried the war into the vicinity of the Austrian capital, there were almost certain chances of his success; and even at the time there were not wanting men who regarded his neglect to do so as a proof of treachery. In this opinion General Klapka does not acquiesce. He thinks, however, that the failure of the movement in its subsequent course was, in a great measure, owing to Görgey. What was wanted all along, in General Klapka's opinion, was a military dictator, who should unite in his own hands all the powers of the nation, supersede for the time being all the ordinary machinery of diets and councils, and compel the ten or twelve generals among whom the Hungarian forces were divided to act in strict military concert. Had Kossuth been a soldier, then, assuredly, Kossuth, whose heart was Hungarian to the core, should have had the dictatorship. But as this could not be, Görgey, Klapka thinks, was the proper man. In the following passages General Klapka sums up his views of the character of this extraordinary individual and of his behaviour during the war:—

"Görgey was a soldier throughout. A Spartan education, an innate and carefully fostered stoicism, which at times ran into cynicism, and a manner of thought positive, and foreign to all ideal creations of the mind, impressed his character with that striking roughness which was at war with all forms, and which caused him to look with deep aversion on the 'pomp, pride, and circumstance' of commonplace revolutions, and the unruly proceedings of an excited crowd. These sentiments, and his attachment to a legitimate power, remained in him unshaken, even amidst the overpowering storm of a Revolution. So long as the Hungarian Government of 1848 moved on a so-called 'legal pivot,'—so long as their actions had the King's name and authority, they found in Görgey one of their staunchest adherents, and one who was firmly resolved—as indeed he proved it by the execution of the Count Eugen Zichy,—to support them, with all the energy of his iron will against the Austrians, whom he hated as the hereditary enemies of his country. But when, after the resignation of the Batthyany Cabinet, he received the commands of the Government, not from the constitutional Hungarian War-office—but from a Committee of whom the major part were civilians, who had no knowledge of military things, he appears to have become impregnated with the conviction, that the fate of the country could only be decided by a soldier. After the fatal battle at Shwechat (in autumn, 1848) he was appointed to the command of the army on the Upper Danube. And when this appointment opened an unlimited field to his ambition—when he looked around, and found no military character that could vie with his, the thought was but natural, that fate had destined him to play that lofty part. The contradictory dispositions which the Committee of Defence sent him in the course of his retreat, in December, 1848, and the undecided, nervous, and planless conduct of that board, prevailed at length against his patience, and incited him to a determined opposition.

"When the siege of Buda drew to its close, the rumour of a Russian intervention became daily more distinct; in the commencement of June there could be no doubt as to the intentions of the Czar. Görgey, impelled by his fatal practical manner of viewing men and things, considered the forces of our enemies, and compared them with the means of defence which were actually at our disposal. But what he counted on either side were the bayonets, guns, and stores. His calculations led him to the mournful conviction of the certainty of the enemy's success, and of our own ruin. Görgey's calculations were those of a soldier, not of a politician—nor, indeed, of a Hungarian. All the moral advantages which in this war were on our side, appeared to him as mere illusions, and not worthy of notice. He misunderstood our national character, and cared little or nothing for the sense, for the original strength of the people. He counted his battalions.

"Had Görgey, in these days of danger (if, indeed, he

felt it within him so to do), freely and boldly seized the extreme measures; had he grasped the dictatorial power, for the purpose of gaining an honourable peace for his mangled country; his nation and history would be compelled to honour him as a patriot and a man of great deeds. His true friends, and even Kossuth, if his confidence had been but responded to, would have thrown the whole weight of their influence into his scale. They would have silenced that weak and timid portion which was always prosing about military despotism and such like scarecrows. Fresh from victory, awaying the powers of the nation at his will, his might have been a proud position indeed; and proudly might he have offered the hand of reconciliation in the name of his heroic people. If not accepted, that hand might have been raised to wage the war of annihilation and a twofold vengeance, and an iron perseverance would have crowned that war with success. Görgey ought to have risen to the height of Cromwell, to save the liberty, honour, and independence of Hungary, and with them the honour of his own name. But fate had not made him for such high things. Instead of acting openly, he was close and mysterious to his friends, and vindictive and inexplicable in his dealings with the Government. All his endeavours seemed to tend by petty jealousies to increase his popularity with the Upper Army, and to weaken the authority of the Government. It was his boast to display an iron character, but he wanted the courage to aim at supreme power—he wanted the boldness to grasp it. It was only when the battle of Raab had been fought—when overpowering hostile forces were concentrated in the heart of the country that he dropped his mask; but it was not to stand forth and take the lead of the nation; it was not to lead us to victory or death. No! it was for the purpose of a divorce of his own lot, and that of his troops, from the fate of his country; it was for the purpose of a disgraceful surrender of his victorious arms."

These passages are virtually a sketch of the whole Hungarian war. They present to us, first, the picture of a country enthusiastic but distracted between a multiplicity of leaders and authorities, conspicuous among whom were Kossuth, a magnanimous and heroic soul, anxious for one thing—the salvation of Hungary; and Görgey, an able, hard-headed soldier, without chivalry or principle, anxious also but for one thing—the aggrandizement of Arthur Görgey: then the picture of these two men working on each in his own way—Kossuth devising, exciting, imploring; Görgey chafing, quarrelling, and indulging in all kinds of vagaries that could show his contempt for the other generals: next the picture of Görgey made supreme at last, and put in the place he had desired, by the disinterested abdication of Kossuth; and, lastly, the picture of a country disgracefully surrendered because this supreme man, being a man of mere selfishness and calculation, thought that the odds, once tolerable enough, had just become too great in a military point of view.

General Klapka's name is illustrious, not only for his general services throughout the war, but also for his brave defence of the fortress of Komorn against the Austrians after Görgey's surrender had brought the war otherwise to a close. Not the least interesting part of his book is his modest and manly account of this transaction. The following extract will show what stern things even a young and humane commander like General Klapka may be compelled to do during a state of siege. The news of Görgey's surrender, brought as it was into Komorn by Görgey's disbanded soldiers and others, produced very naturally a spirit of insubordination among the troops of the garrison, and a desire to give over fighting and enjoy by desertion the benefits of the general peace. As General Klapka had resolved to hold out, this state of affairs compelled him

"To proclaim the statum, and to invest the commanders of divisions with the power to pronounce and execute sentences of death. Shortly afterwards two deserters from the forty-eighth battalion were recaptured, tried, and shot. But the example was too isolated to act as a warning. The number of deserters increased. On the 12th of September a body of forty-eight men absconded from the quarters of the sixty-first battalion; they were for the major part Slavonian and Wallachian recruits, whom I enlisted in June. Many others were preparing to follow their example. I saw that the time had come to act with the greatest severity. My hussars, whom I despatched in pursuit, recaptured thirty of the deserters. They were at once handed over to a statum. While the trial was being proceeded with in the open air I was suddenly and most unexpectedly threatened by another danger. A mutiny had broken out in the camp of the Bocksay hussars. The troops of this gallant regiment (for the most part fine young men from Hajduk cities) had volunteered to serve for one year, and in the course of that time they were always foremost in martial courage and zeal. But, having been informed that the divisions of their regiment which stood at Temesvar had already returned to their homes, they insisted on receiving their discharge, protesting that their term of service expired within the next ten days. I addressed and persuaded them to stay, after discharging a few of the men, who, as fathers of families, proved that their presence at home was urgently required. The rest returned to the camp. One esquadron of this regiment was soon afterwards ordered to the outposts. But, yielding to the promptings of two of their comrades,

they refused to obey. Throwing down their arms, amidst threats and imprecations, they insisted on an immediate discharge. Colonel Kaszap, a man of great energy, whom they loved and revered, tried vainly to bring them back to their duty, and to warn them of the consequences of their conduct. They clamoured, refused to listen to his reasoning, and demanded to see me at once, and in a body. They were admitted. Again I endeavoured, by kind words, to convince them of their error: they were obstinate, and insisted on their demand. It was then that, with a bleeding heart, I committed the wretched victims of their obstinacy (seventy-five in number) to trial by statum. They were sentenced to death, and the deserters with them. I commuted the sentence to decimation of the Bocksay hussars, and confirmed it in the case of eight of the most guilty among the deserters. The execution of the sentence took place on the 14th of September, in the midst of six battalions and of one esquadron of the Bocksay hussars. Twenty-four men of each battalion of the garrison were ordered to attend punishment; and when the sun set the seven hussars and eight hounded had ceased to live. This fearful execution awed all minds; for the brave, though misguided men, died with firmness and sincere repentance. Many of the spectators wept, and again pledged their oaths that they would devote their blood and their lives to the cause of their country. As for the rest of the mutineers, they understood at length the true nature of their crime. They implored me, for pity's sake, to lead them into the midst of the fight, and to give them an opportunity of atoning for the guilt which oppressed them. From that day we had no desertions and mutinies to contend with."

An honourable surrender, the conditions of which were, however, ill-kept by the Austrians, at length ensured for the brave defenders of Komorn terms which would hardly have been granted but for their obstinacy in maintaining their post, and permitted General Klapka and his subordinate officers to seek new homes in exile.

Besides the mere narrative of the war, General Klapka's volumes contain many of the documents that it is most necessary to have before one in judging of the struggle and its leaders, as well as interesting incidental sketches of the most remarkable men among the Hungarian patriots. There are also portraits of Kossuth and General Klapka, and an excellent map of the Austrian empire; and altogether, as we have already said, the book is the best existing memoir of a series of events among the greatest that have occurred in the present generation.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

The Templar. A Play in Five Acts. By Angiolo R. Slous. Chapman and Hall.

It is not often that we fairly manage to read through an unacted play published by ingenious gentlemen on their first "marriage with the muse;" but we have not only read *The Templar* through, we have read it with interest. Mr. Slous (surely a *nom de guerre*!) has a fine eye for situation, and there is movement and progress in his story which indicate dramatic faculty; but the writing is slack and conventional, when not careless, and the collisions—striking as they are—want elaboration and climax, the interest they excite falling away—as if the writer suffered the subject to slip through his fingers. Reduced to three acts by compression it would make an admirable libretto for a grand opera. If the work of a young writer, it gives great promise.

Notes and Queries: a Medium of Inter-Communication for Literary Men, Artists, Antiquarians, Genealogists, &c. Volume I. G. Bell.

The Opinions of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, expressed in Parliament and in Public. Second edition, with a Biographical Memoir. Arthur Hall.

Three Courses and a Desert: comprising Three Sets of Tales, West Country, Irish, and Legal, and a Melange. With Fifty Illustrations by George Cruikshank. Fourth edition. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.) H. G. Bohn.

Junius: including Letters by the same Writer under other signatures. To which are added his Confidential Correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, and Private Letters to H. S. Woodfall. A new and enlarged edition, with new evidence as to the Authorship, and Extracts from an Analysis by Sir Harris Nicolas. By John Wade. Volume II. (Bohn's Standard Library.) H. G. Bohn.

An Essay on the New Analytic of Logical Forms; being that which gained the Prize proposed by Sir W. Hamilton in the year 1846, for the best exposition of the new doctrine propounded in his lectures; with an Historical Appendix. By Thomas Spencer Baynes, translator of the Port Royal Logic. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.

The Arts.

RACHEL AND RACINE.

WHAT a treat it was on Monday night to hear the lovely verses of *Andromaque*, after having submitted to the prose of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. We were transported to a new world. Instead of the lax, wavering, colourless, conventional prose, the bourgeois eloquence of that epicier in art, named Eugène Scribe, we heard the well-known accents of a noble artist. Let no one imagine we are insensible to Scribe's merits:—his stage tact, liveliness, neatness of construction, and smartness of dialogue on occasions; a hundred successes have established his claims! But, after all is said, Scribe remains an epicier—essentially a bourgeois, and not for a moment to be classed beside the great writers;

whereas Racine is great among the greatest, and in the one quality most prized in Shakespeare—mastery over passion—he ranks next to Shakespeare. A pauper unpoetical language, and the peculiar impress of the Court taste of Louis XIV., may be drawbacks to our English appreciation of those works; but whoever can pierce through the outer trappings and accidents of time to the inner spirit animating a work (and this he must do with all ancient works), will recognise in the plays of Racine that mastery over elemental passion, and that felicity of style which keep works eternally young, preserving their freshness through all the changes of centuries, carrying with them the same charm to-day they had two hundred years ago.

We will touch upon a single point. It is frequently asserted that the greatest superiority of Shakespeare lies in his wonderful discrimination of character—his power of individualizing types. Racine nowhere exhibits the like prodigality, but he exhibits the like power. Shakespeare's fools, dotards, and villains all belong to a class, yet each is individual. "Iago," "Richard III.," and "Edmund" are three cold, subtle, intellectual villains; yet no one ever confounds them with each other; the same language could not indifferently be awarded them. This is not the case in Calderon's plays. His types are iterated with scarcely a variation; in *El Pintor de su Deshonra*, in *A segredo Agraviado segredo Venganza*, and in *El Medico de su honra*, it is impossible to discriminate the characters of the three wronged and avenging husbands. But in Racine we see the subtle discrimination and power of individualizing critics noted in Shakespeare. He has painted in "Hermione," "Roxane," and "Phèdre," three women in love and rejected, jealous of their fortunate rivals, and carried away by their headlong fury to the destruction of their lovers and themselves; and yet so delicately and firmly are these characters discriminated, so manifestly different are their individualities, that no one ever thought of confounding them—nay, we doubt whether the fact has even been observed of their being so similarly situated. The rage of the wronged Hermione is not the imperial anger of the wronged Roxane; the slight variation in the circumstance, viz., that Roxane has ingratitude as well as indifference to punish, is very properly suffered to operate a material variation in the feeling. Moreover, the scorn of Hermione, Phèdre, and Roxane, though so similar in position, is so various in expression, as to become the utterance of three distinct minds: Hermione is innocent and despised, Phèdre is guilty and despised, Roxane is guilty and despised, but does not acknowledge her guilt. O snubbed but much respected reader! if you have suffered your naturally keen intellect (it is keen, is it not?) to be dazzled by the fireworks of criticism which that adroit showman Augustus Schlegel has let off, and which, when the smoke and light have passed away, will be found to leave a poor residuum of blackened paper—if, we say, you have been bamboozled by that archimagus, it will greatly astonish you to see Racine thus elevated above Calderon, who is "so Shakspirian!" Nevertheless, we are very serious. Calderon has been familiar to us for some dozen years, and we began the acquaintance with every prepossession in his favour—for why should we not confess that we, too, were bamboozled by Schlegel, until experience had opened our eyes? But the result has been uniformly this:—Extended knowledge and reflection have proportionally lowered our estimate of Calderon and exalted that of Racine. Take up the *Andromaque* for yourself and read it. You may not, perhaps, taste the flavour of its verse: that requires far deeper feeling of the language than is generally supposed; it is not enough to understand the meaning of poetry, you must also feel its music. But making all allowances, and assuming even that the poetry is "so French" and frigid, look at the dramatic power displayed in that piece. It has no incidents, you say? No, not one. "Business" was unknown to, or despised by, the French tragic writers: they never thought of stage tact, they thought only of emotion. If they could fill five acts with the development and fluctuations of a passion, they had achieved their aim; and this Racine has achieved in *Andromaque*, the "construction" of which, if looked at with eyes capable of perceiving essentials, is surpassingly fine: the progress and movement of the story, the truth and fluctuations of passion, the culmination of interest, and the wide-gathering sweep of the denouement, indicate the thought of a consummate artist. Could actors be found capable of adequately representing this tragedy it would be one of the grandest sights in the world. Oreste was a great part of Talma's; and when he played it the piece was subordinate to him as it now is to Rachel; but *Andromaque* is almost as fine a part as Hermione, and needs a great actress: here, then, three first-rate actors are required, and we are fortunate if we can get one!

Rachel has played better than she did on Monday; but her worst is worth a journey to see. There were several passages which seemed to us wide of the meaning; but, inasmuch as we do not remember her to have delivered them so on former occasions, we would fain believe ill health had something to do with it. Her last act was much feebler than usual—but, observe! the feebleness of a Rachel! Had any other actress played in that style we should have pronounced it great. Her finest scenes were the two interviews with "Andromaque" and "Pyrrhus" in the third and fourth acts. In the former her withering sarcasm—so calm, so polished, so implacable—was beyond all description and above all praise; in the second she showed what an incomparable actress she is when passion, scorn, grief, and defiance are called forth. In her eyes charged with lightnings, in her thin convulsive frame, in the broken spasms of her voice as it changes from melodious clearness to a hoarseness that makes one shudder, in the grace, the fire, the fury, and the terror of that scene, she reminded us of a panther, beautiful yet terrible! How true and touching her utterance of the lines:—

"Malgré la juste horreur que son crime me donne
Tant qu'il vivra craignez que je ne lui pardonne.
Douter jusqu'à sa mort d'un courroux incertain:
S'il ne meurt aujourd'hui, je puis l'aimer demain."

In that last line she crowded a world of unutterable sadness and a secret wish amidst it all de l'aimer demain. And, in describing how she herself will avenge the insult to her beauty by slaying "Pyrrhus," the audience was roused to transport by this line:—

"Je percerai le cœur que je n'ai pu toucher!"

which was uttered with a wail so low, so musical, piercing down into the very depths of pathos, that it rung in our ears for an hour afterwards. The whole scene, as we said before, was a triumph of passion rising into that grand culmination of jealous rage when she bids him hasten to his "Troyenne"—

"Va, cours; mais crains encore d'y trouver Hermione."

Mrs. Glover took her farewell benefit last week, but too late in the week for us to chronicle it; and now we have to chronicle not merely that farewell but a more solemn farewell from the stage of Life, whereon hers was an arduous part. On Friday night an affecting triumph—gathering into a tumult of applause, the accumulated admiration of years—and on the following Tuesday all was darkness! Her loss will be felt in our impoverished dramatic world, for to the last she retained one quality which belongs to all fine actors, but which now becomes rarer and rarer—that, namely, of modulated elocution, which by its varied intonations gives the play of lights and shades of meaning, and constitutes the one charm of recitation. It is in this quality that Rachel excels all living actresses. Now Mrs. Glover is gone, there is but ELLEN KEAN whom we could name as thoroughly mistress of the music and the meaning which lie hidden in fine poetry. Mrs. Glover had more gusto and less manner than Ellen; but she wanted the pathos and caressing tenderness—the tears in the voice—which give to Ellen the undisputed empire of our stage.

At the Opera Houses there has not been any novelty of interest. The "Black Malibran" turned out to be a very black Malibran, whom all the force of puff preliminary could not make the public accept. Gardoni has appeared in the *Puritani*, but is not equal to it. At Covent Garden the *Prophète* continues its success. Viardot is a Mater Dolorosa, whose pathos, truth, and intensity we are never wearied of; and Mario looks handsomer and sings with greater energy than ever.

Progress of Science.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

It is melancholy to think how much property is yearly consumed in England by fire, how many lives too are lost by it. A man can scarcely say when he goes to bed that he shall not be burned out of it. We rely on the kindness of our fellow-creatures, on their soundness of mind, and on their memory. We have a trust that the foolish light-hearted youth that has been showing himself careless of everything appertaining to property or his own life during the day shall at night, with great care, put his candle out. We have trust in the memory of the servant girl who goes a message and forgets all that has been said to her, and we believe that she will put out her candle; we have trust in the action of coals, and are certain that they will never extend their burning heat far beyond the grate. Now, much as we value faith, we cannot help thinking that this is going a little too far. Would it not be better were we to trust only to certainty? A house on fire is a painful spectacle, there is no good done to any one; the main result is, that the fruit of long accumulated labour suddenly becomes annihilated. It is time that science were devising some mode of living securely, and having a fireproof house without all the encumbrances of present fireproof-building. The substances used for building in the interior part of a house are very combustible; there is a great deal of wood, the furniture also is combustible, and when a fire begins, there is no hope of having it put out. A plan was lately devised of saturating the wood with silicate of potash, a soluble glass, as it is called, but this would not do,

it became a mere powder, and fell down, it was like mixing sand and wood, there was no reason why the wood should not burn, although it was impeded considerably by the sand or silicate. Another plan proposed consisted in saturating the wood with sulphate of iron; this does very well, and we see no reason why it should not be used. The saturation is effected by means of putting the wood in a boiler, exhausting the air by an air-pump, and allowing then the entrance of the solution. A third plan, which answers well, is the saturation of the wood with sulphate of ammonia. The theory of this is different from that of any of the others. The sulphate by being heated, is decomposed, ammonia comes off, and nitrogen along with a little water and sulphurous acid. These gases act as fire quenchers, preventing air from coming to the wood, by surrounding the wood with an atmosphere of incombustible gases. When these gases escape sulphuric acid remains, and this is of all things the most perfect destroyer of fire. This plan has also many advantages, although it seems to have one evil, that if left wet it encourages mould, which, however, is destroyed by the use of a metallic salt.

But, perhaps, it will be unnecessary to adopt any of those methods as long as chloride of zinc can be used, a substance which prevents fire and decomposition at the same time. When we think that a ship may be so built that it cannot take fire, that a fire made on the deck itself will not enflame it, that the shavings taken from the wood will not burn, and that hay and straw itself will not burn in union with these substances, we cannot help feeling surprised that we should have warehouses built of combustible wood, and ships liable to burn out the passengers with a few minutes' notice. We have insurance companies feeding on our misfortunes, and we take no heed whatever to the inventions made. And yet we must be excused, there are so many inventions we find it impossible to make use of them all. This matter, however, should be a first necessity among architects and builders; but builders do not want security, it is to their interest, under the present system, that buildings should not last long. If a warehouse were fireproof a man might leave his goods and be assured that he would not be a beggar in the morning, even although he did not spend large sums on insuring.

It is even now within the power of art to plan matters so that the emigrant may retire to rest without fear, even although his neighbour should not be able to resist the self-indulgence of a pipe of tobacco. And it is also possible to prevent the man-of-war from taking fire even although a red-hot bullet be planted on its deck. At present we are a prey to the merest accidents; we play a kind of game of chance with the destructive fire, and we pay to keep off the evil, or to provide against loss, but there is no pay for the suffocated children in the nursery, or the mangled bodies of those who have jumped from the housetops to escape a more painful death, and for the painful fate of those who, to avoid the horrors of a death by fire, have saved themselves from it by the awful alternative of drowning.

There have been modes devised of putting out fire: none are perfect. Water, as it is used, does little good. A warehouse with a hundred thousand pounds' worth of cotton, linen, and silk, takes fire and burns down in a hour. The amount of heat in such a rapid combustion is really too great to calculate, it must be such as to dissipate enormous quantities of water. Water poured on a house on fire, when it is of such dimensions as this, is a mere mockery. The utmost that can be done is to prevent the next house from burning. A simple jet of water, such as a man can hold, ought now to be superseded by something more substantial. A little river is wanted to put out such flames as occur. Firemen expose their lives, and all their gain is praise in the newspapers for what has done good to no creature whatever; the fire has consumed everything.

Carbonic acid has been proposed; nothing puts out fire better than this, but it is difficult to know how to apply it, and it is troublesome to get ready. If houses could be built with tight-fitting covers to the windows, it might be managed even without carbonic acid—the air could be all excluded. This might be done in some cases, but it would not be a general convenience.

The so-called Fire Annihilator can put out large fires by using sudden discharges of incombustible gases; but this, also, is a thing not to be relied on, as the substances used are not likely to protect the property around it, being themselves combustible and destructive, and difficult to manage on a great scale. The best mode must certainly be first prevention. This does appear the easiest of all. Next, the cure by the use of water, which is an innocent substance, which might be so managed as to be at hand readily, and can be got cheaply. When water is supplied on high pressure and in great abundance, every house can be supplied with a safeguard against fire; and when houses and ships shall be built with fireproof materials, fire shall cease to be an evil which can be numbered among human calamities. This we hope to see growing rapidly more and more popularly interesting.

Portfolia.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—
GOETHE.

THE UNSEEN WITNESS.

(LEAVES FROM A JOURNAL KEPT BY No. 3 IN OUR STREET.)

By CATHERINE CROWE,

AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," "LILY DAWSON," "NIGHTSIDE OF NATURE," &c.

PART II.

AUGUST 1st. Mr. Joddrell started this morning at six o'clock. My poor mistress cried sadly at taking leave of him. She says she shall be so dull; everybody they know is out of town, so that she can hardly hope for a morning visitor to vary her solitude. Poor young thing! I am really sorry for her—I feel the dullness of the season very much myself. Mr. Leslie called as he came from the office, at five, and left a card of enquiry. Mrs. J. desired that if he called again he should be requested to walk in. I'm sure I hope he will.

2nd. My mistress sent Ann to the circulating library for some novels. Mr. Joddrell has a great prejudice against novels; but, as she said to Ann, what can she do lying here on the sofa all day. About four o'clock there was a double knock at the door, and my mistress rang the bell to know who it was. I suppose she hoped it was a visitor. Ann said it was only a runaway.

3rd. My mistress suddenly fell a crying to day; her cambric handkerchief was wet with the tears she shed, and she quite sobbed again. I am afraid her leg must have pained her; or, perhaps, it was something in the book that affected her. She certainly looks pale, and her eyes don't look so merry as they did when first I saw her. Five o'clock. There's a knock at the door, and Ann begs Mr. Leslie will walk up. I am really glad he's come. He regrets her disappointment very feelingly, and Joddrell's too; he is really a kind young man, and seems to have a friendship for my master, which I almost wonder at—they are so different. But he says they were at school together; and then, getting into the same office, they have been companions all their lives. He makes my mistress laugh at the eccentricities of one of their brother officials, a very comical fellow. After sitting with her an hour he departs, leaving her much more cheerful. I hope he'll call frequently.

4th. A letter from my master this morning. He wants all his silk stockings, and desires his wife will order him a pair of pumps from Godfrey, and send them off as soon as possible. He says Margate is very gay, and wishes very much Mrs. J. was with him. So does she, poor thing, no doubt. When Ann went to order the pumps my mistress desired her to buy her some worsteds. She is determined to work an ottoman, or a foot-stool, or something of that sort. Ann told her that the people next door had lost their cat, which led to a great deal of conversation about cats and the habit they have of straying from home; but Ann says they always return.

5th. Mr. Leslie called just when my mistress was winding her worsted off the back of a chair, and, as it got entangled, he very kindly offered to hold it for her: he is really a very obliging young man.

6th. Sunday. My mistress read the service and the lessons for the day, and afterwards one of Blair's sermons. Just as the tea was coming up Mr. Leslie called, and she asked him to take a cup with her, which he did, and staid chatting till near ten o'clock, which made the evening pass off very pleasantly.

7th. At five o'clock Mr. Leslie called; he had not intended to see her to-day, but he had got a letter from Joddrell, and just dropt in to show it her, thinking she might like to hear how he was getting on, which was very considerate of him.

8th. This was a dull day—nobody called, and nothing happened. Ann told my mistress that the chimney at No. 9 had been on fire early in the morning, which led to many enquiries on the part of my mistress on the subject of fires in chimneys, and Ann related many instances where she had known that sort of thing occur.

9th. Mr. Leslie called in the evening to say that he was just sending off a letter to Joddrell, and wished to know if Mrs. J. had any message; but she had written to Margate herself. However, he staid tea, after apologising for intruding on her; but my mistress told him how very lonely she was, and how very welcome his visits were. He must have been too late for the evening post, for he did not leave till past eleven.

10th. Another letter from master. He says he is living in a boarding-house, where there is a great deal of fun going on. He sits down to dinner with fifty people every day, and they are going to give a ball. My mistress worked at her ottoman all day, till her eyes were so tired that she dozed away the greatest part of the evening.

11th. Mr. Leslie called to say he had heard somebody mention that pouring cold water over the leg was very strengthening; but he by no means advised my mistress to do it, unless the doctor recommended it; but the doctor says there is nothing to be done but lay it up and keep it quiet. He calls every now and then to tighten the bandages.

12th. Mr. Leslie called to beg my mistress not to use the cold water, as, if the bone had not united, it might be very injurious. Whilst he was here Mr. Page called. Mrs. Page is at Highgate, and he comes to town daily to attend to his business. He is evidently a great admirer of my mistress, and overwhelms her with compliments; but she does not like him, and seemed hardly to know how to be civil to him; for his own visit was not agreeable,

and he spoilt Mr. Leslie's that was; for he sat him out. When he went away he kissed my mistress's hand, which I thought a great liberty—so did she, I suppose, for she desired Ann not to let him in any more, unless Mr. Joddrell was there.

13th. In the morning my mistress read the service and another of Blair's sermons. In the evening, about seven o'clock, Mr. Leslie came to the door, but, just as he was going to knock, he turned away again, and I was afraid he had recollected some engagement, and that my mistress would have to spend the evening alone. However, after walking to the end of the street, he returned and knocked gently. By-the-bye, I observe he does knock more gently than he used to do. I suppose it is because the street is so quiet that he is afraid of disturbing it. They talked over Mr. Page; and my mistress observed how excessively offensive his compliments and familiarities were, and told Mr. Leslie that she did not intend to admit him any more; a resolution which Mr. Leslie seemed highly to approve. He told my mistress a very touching story about a friend of his that had become attached to a young lady he had met at Ramsgate, and she to him; but she confided to him that she was engaged to a cousin of her own, whom she liked very well, but did not love. She had accepted this cousin because her friends wished it, before she knew what love was, and they were to be married in a few weeks. At first, she had refused Mr. Leslie's friend without giving any reason; but when she saw how deeply he was affected, she was won to confess the truth; indeed, she was so agitated that she had no power to conceal it. He urged her to renounce the engagement and marry him, but shame and pride withheld her. She married her cousin, but fell into a consumption and died within the year. This led to a great deal of conversation about love and marriage, the pangs of disappointed affection and the misery of being wedded without love. My mistress observed that she should not wonder if many young women engaged themselves, knowing as little of their own hearts as the poor lady that had paid such a penalty for her inexperience. 'Till a person has been in love how should she know what love is? She may mistake liking for love. Mr. Leslie agreed that this was extremely probable; remarking how very little opportunity young women frequently have for selection. "Or comparison," added my mistress. "In some country places young men, except the working and farming classes, are rare—one scarcely ever sees any thing like a gentleman." Mr. Leslie described the sufferings of his friend very pathetically—he had been so much affected by the lady's marriage and subsequently by her death, that he was ordered to travel for the recovery of his health and spirits; and Mr. L. had parted with him this morning, as he is to start to-morrow. Mr. L. said that it was doubtless a very condemnable and selfish feeling on his own part, but that he must confess the marriage would have been to him worse than the death; for that he thought no agony could exceed that of seeing the woman we love in the arms of another. At this last expression I observed my mistress blushed; which Mr. Leslie perceiving, his own face became crimson; and, taking out his watch, he said he was afraid he was staying too late; so he started up hastily and took his leave, before my mistress knew well what he was about; for after all it was only half-past ten. Perhaps, he remembered some engagement, for he ran down stairs, and was out of the street door before Ann could get up to open it for him.

14th. The ottoman does not get on to-day at all. I think my mistress is tired of it; or, perhaps, it's the book she has got which interests her more. It is called "The Life of a Lover," by Miss Lee. Mr. Page called but was not admitted.

15th. Still the book. I am glad she has got any thing to amuse her, though she shed a great many tears over it to-day; but I suppose these are tears of pleasure. There was a letter from Mr. Joddrell this morning, giving an account of a fête champêtre at Dandelion, concluding with fireworks wishes my mistress had been there. I wonder what has become of Mr. Leslie that he has not called to-day!

BALLAD.

"Have you seen her?" he cried; "Have you seen her?" he cried.
"Yestereve,"

I whispered. "To-morrow my Alice, my bride,
Must not grieve."

She stood in the cornfield, all sprinkled with dew,
Twining flowers;
But they were not so fair as her eyes of deep blue,
Watched for hours.

"I saw in the morning," a neighbour replied,
"As I past,
A stranger, who called a fair girl to his side.
They rode fast;

"On their bonnie white steeds thro' the flowers, thro' the corn,
Did they ride;
But they soon reached the sea, and their vessel was borne
O'er the tide."

He sought her in vain,—she was gone, she was lost;
But old ways
Led him forth to the fields that the maiden had crost,
Many days.

Yet he wept not, but workt, for the heart of a man
Beat within:
He was strong, he believed "Men should do what they can;
Grief was sin."
He was strong, but the gladness had past from his life;
He was brave,
Yet a sweet-smiling patience, precluding all strife,
Made him grave.
Still he thinks of her; still sees her eyes of deep blue,
Thro' long hours;
Still she stands in the cornfields, besprinkled with dew,
Twining flowers.

M.

THE CAT'S PILGRIMAGE.

PART IV.

The next morning, when the Dog came down to breakfast, he found his old friend sitting in his usual place on the hearthrug.

"Oh! so you have come back," said he. "How d'ye do? You don't look as if you had had a very pleasant journey."

"I have learnt something," said the Cat. "Knowledge is never pleasant."

"Then it is better to be without it," said the Dog. "Especially, better to be without knowing how to stand on one's hind legs."

"Dog," said the Cat, "still you see you are proud of it; but I have learnt a great deal, Dog. They won't worship you any more, and it is better for you; you wouldn't be any happier. What did you do yesterday?"

"Indeed," said the Dog, "I hardly remember. I slept after you went away. In the afternoon I took a drive in the carriage. Then I had my dinner. My maid washed me and put me to bed. There is the difference between you and me; you have to wash yourself and put yourself to bed."

"And you really don't find it a bore, living like this? Wouldn't you like something to do? Wouldn't you like some children to play with. One Fox seemed to find it very pleasant."

"Children, indeed!" said the Dog, "when I have got men and women. Children are well enough for foxes and wild creatures; refined dogs know better; and, for doing! can't I stand on my toes? can't I dance? at least, couldn't I before I was so fat?"

"Ah! I see everybody likes what he was bred to," sighed the Cat. "I was bred to do nothing, and I must like that. Train the cat as the cat should go, and the cat will be happy and ask no questions? Never seek for impossibilities, Dog. That is the secret."

"And you have spent a day in the woods to learn that," said he. "I could have taught you that. Why, Cat, one day when you were sitting scratching your nose before the fire, I thought you looked so pretty that I should have liked to marry you; but I knew I couldn't, so I didn't make myself miserable."

The Cat looked at him with her odd green eyes. "I never wished to marry you, Dog; I shouldn't have presumed. But it was wise of you not to feel about it. But, listen to me, Dog, listen. I met many creatures in the wood, all sorts of creatures, beasts and birds. They were all happy; they didn't find it a bore. They went about their work, and did it, and enjoyed it, and yet none of them had the same story to tell. Some did one thing, some another; and, except the Fox, each had got a sort of notion of doing its duty. The Fox was a rogue; he said he was, but yet he was not unhappy. His conscience never troubled him. Your work is standing on your toes, and you are happy. I have none, and that is why I am unhappy. When I came to think about it, I found every creature out in the wood had to get its own living. I tried to get mine, but I didn't like it, because I wasn't used to it; and as for knowing, one Fox, who didn't care to know anything except how to cheat greater fools than himself, was the cleverest fellow I came across. Oh! the Owl, Dog, you should have heard the Owl; but I came to this, that it was no use trying to know, and the only way to be jolly was to go about one's own business, like a decent Cat. Cats' business seems to be killing rabbits and such-like; and it is not the pleasantest possible; so the sooner one is bred to it the better. As for me, that have been bred to do nothing, why, as I said before, I must try to like that; but I consider myself an unfortunate Cat."

"So don't I consider myself an unfortunate Dog," said her companion.

"Very likely you do not," said the Cat.

By this time their breakfast was come in. The Cat ate hers, the Dog did penance for his; and if one might judge by the purring on the hearthrug, the Cat, if not the happiest of the two, at least was not exceedingly miserable.

THE LOWLY-BORN.

Ye who would quench the human soul divine,
And in your abject pride of wealth presume
That they who serve were basely born to pine
Beneath the task of Labour's heavy doom,
And it were yours to reap the fruits of toil,—
Men of the sordid thought! without a smile
To cheer the poor man, or a word to bless,—
To you that earnest joy is all unknown
Which seeks the helpless dwelling of Distress,
And doth its constant deeds of good alone!
Howe'er ye deem, ye are the lowly-born,
Whom Nature blessed not with a noble mind,
Nor hath the Heart so sad a theme to mourn
As when it sorrows for your friendless kind!

T. J. CREAVEN.

COMFORT.

I FLATTER myself the English have but a poor notion of Comfort after all; and little or none of Luxury. We know what an idol the proud Briton makes of Comfort; we know that it is his daily aim, his mainstay, his great necessity of life: yet he is wofully ignorant of any large or liberal Comfort properly so-called.

Without his comforts, the Briton is a helpless, querulous child; with them, he is a brave, hard-working, resolute man. He travels into distant lands in quest of perilous adventures, and he is equal to any emergency, defiant of all danger,—but he cannot travel without his teacaddy! He broils beneath the tropics, or dances a perilous polka with an Arctic bear; but will not move beyond Bow bells without a dressing-case. He is not like steam-boat Americans, satisfied with a delegated toothbrush, nor will he put up with vicarious toothpicks. His comforts accompany him. But they must be things he has been "accustomed to." He will not swerve from the path of custom. He invents a custom to become its martyr. Tell him that his hat is the antipole of Comfort, as it is the antipole of Elegance, with a sigh he admits the fact, but cannot be torn from the worship of his idol. He dare not wear a hat with broader brim; or if he dare, his friends pity him as eccentric, and remonstrate with gravity on his serious departure from custom; giggling servant girls laugh in his face, as if a latitude in respect of brim were something exquisitely ludicrous; while boys pause in the gutter to shout their criticism on that "shocking bad At."

As with Hats so with Costume in general: it wants elegance, and has not the compensating Comfort: too hot in summer and too cold in winter, it is hideous and uncomfortable in both. I might enumerate a variety of examples proving the restricted notions my friend BULL entertained respecting his one necessity—Comfort; but I will content myself with the above, and pass on to Luxury.

Luxuries—(admire the definition!)—are the elegancies of enjoyment, as comforts are its commonplaces. My Bovine friend has a supercilious disdain for all elegancies except those which imply "wealth and respectability": partly, no doubt, because they are not "substantial," and John only respects substance: his nourishment is beef, and his ideas are all of solids; but partly, also, because he only seems capable of enjoying that which he has been accustomed to enjoy. Cheap luxuries he holds cheap: unless they are costly they do not attract him, for his imagination is best stimulated by expense.

I am writing this with the thermometer at 90°—a good, sultry, melting, heavy, overpowering London day, with the small-coal atmosphere hanging over our city nearly in a state of ignition—truly, a *broiling* day—a day when wheezy pet dogs loll out exuberant tongues with affecting helplessness and imbecility, and JULIA's upper lip is beaded with bubbles—in short, a day fit for LEIGH HUNT's *Indicator*—(read the account of a hot day there, and perspire!)—and as I breathe the sirocco I call to mind that luxury of luxuries—ice. Ice, the very name of which cools a raging palate—ice, into which you plunge your wine that it may be nectar, and your water that it may be wine—ice, one of the cheapest of luxuries, forms no part of domestic comfort except in the houses of the rich, or of those who have lived abroad. It is only three halfpence a pound, yet where do you see Middleclass people lavish of the luxury? Everything ought to be thrust into ice on such a day. I would bury the butter in ice, the wine in ice, the water in ice, the salad in ice, I would even bury JULIA in ice! and JULIA, wiping away her moustache of bubbles, declares she should "like it above all things!"

VIVIAN

A PICTURE.

In the season of roses, when roses are reddest,
She stood in the stream with her feet silver-white;
O stream! with what singing and shining thou fleddest,
When she shook her feet over thee, dripping down light,
In the season of roses, when roses are reddest.

With a sweetness that wooed you she stood in the roses,—
With a sweetness that sought you and then would retreat,—
Like a rosebud that opens, a rosebud that closes,
And flies thro' all changes of wild and of sweet;—
With a sweetness that wooed you she stood in the roses

She stood in the roses, when roses are reddest,
She raised her white hand to a rose in her hair;
O the rose would blush red, tho' its leaves were the dearest,
When quickened and brightened by fingers so fair,—
In the season of roses, when roses are reddest.

M.

SCRAPS OF THOUGHT.

XXXVIII. Rome was great by force, and was the representative of force; therefore the Romish Church adopted Peter, the most energetic of the apostles. Paul, the subtle reasoner, is the favourite of Protestants, the men of understanding. To those who care more for the True Catholic Religion than for pretended Catholic Churches, John the Evangelist, the man of immense but mystical love, of sublime but visionary spiritualism, is a brother.

XXXIX. He who wrestles with God halts on his thigh, like Jacob, for ever after. The sinews of his spirit have shrunk.

Matters of Fact.

GREENWICH-PARK.—According to a recent return the annual amount expended for the maintenance of Greenwich-park for the last five years has ranged from £796 (1845-46) to £1279 (1848-49). The expenses last year amounted to £1045. These expenses are paid out of the land revenues of the Crown.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The total revenue of Greenwich Hospital for the year 1849 was £148,731 6s. 6d., and the expenditure £146,957 18s. 2d., leaving a surplus of £1773 8s. 2d. The revenue is made up in the following manner:—Net produce of estates in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, £29,219; ditto of estates in Greenwich, £2531; interest on vested property, £82,491; grant from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of merchant seamen's stipends, £20,000; freightage on treasure, £10,406. The principal items of expenditure may be thus described:—Household and contingent expenses, comprising the maintenance and clothing of 2710 pensioners and 97 nurses, salaries, allowance, £112,375; paid on account of schools, £18,683; purchase of ground to keep the river frontage opposite clear from unsightly buildings or manufactories affecting the health of the inmates of the hospital, £12,890.

METROPOLITAN MORTALITY.—From an interesting and elaborate statistical table, showing the births and deaths for the first half of the present year, just published in the *Medical Times*, it appears that the total number of births from the weeks ending January 5 to June 29 amounted to 19,083 males and 19,292 females, being an increase of females over males of 209; whereas during the same period last year the births of males were 19,377, and of females, 18,392, being, on the contrary, an increase of males over females of 985. From the same return, the number of deaths from all sources during the above period was 12,317 males, and 12,140 females; from January to June last year the numbers were 14,408 males, and 14,038 females. The total births, therefore, during the past six months amounted to 38,375; the total deaths to 24,457, being an increase of births over deaths of 13,918.

THE MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND IN JULY.—The following is the official return of the present military force in Ireland:—Cavalry.—1st regiment of Dragoon Guards, Dublin; 6th ditto, 6th ditto, Cahir; 7th ditto, Newbridge; 4th regiment Light Dragoons, Dublin; 6th Enniskillen, Dundalk; 7th Hussars, Ballincollig; 12th Lancers, Dublin; 17th Lancers, ditto. Infantry.—1st regiment of Foot (2nd battalion), Limerick; 2nd ditto, Dublin; 3rd ditto, Limerick; 6th ditto (reserve battalion) Templemore; 9th ditto, Newry; 14th ditto, Dublin; 17th ditto, Castlebar; 31st ditto, Athlone; 34th ditto, Boyle; 35th ditto, Enniskillen; 39th ditto, Belfast; 40th ditto, Dublin; 41st ditto, Kinsale; 43rd ditto, Dublin; 47th ditto, Buttevant; 49th ditto, Fermoy; 65th ditto, Waterford; 67th ditto, Dublin; 69th ditto, Fermoy; 60th ditto (2nd battalion), Dublin; 62nd ditto, Dublin; 66th ditto, Youghal; 68th ditto, Limerick; 71st ditto (1st battalion), Dublin; 73rd ditto (reserve battalion) Naas; 74th ditto, Clonmel; 75th (reserve battalion), Cork; 79th ditto, Kinsale; 89th ditto, Birr; and 92nd ditto, Kilkenny. The effective force, including the Royal Artillery, Horse and Foot, and Sappers and Miners, is 26,450 men. Besides these are the enrolled battalions of pensioners and the police, about 15,000 men.

THE FRENCH CUSTOMS.—The *Moniteur* publishes a comparative statement of the Customs' returns for 1847, 1848, and 1849. The imposts in 1849 were 1142 millions; in 1848 they were only 861 millions; but, in 1847, they had reached 1342. The year 1849, therefore, shows an advance of 281 millions on 1848, and a decrease of 20 millions as compared with 1847. Out of the 1142 millions of 1849, 400 millions were imported in French vessels, and 349 millions in foreign bottoms. In 1847 the proportion was different, 447 millions coming in French, and 512 millions in foreign bottoms. The exports in 1847 were 1270 millions; in 1848, 1153 millions; and 1894, 1422 millions; the difference in favour of 1849 being 20 millions over 1848, and 152 millions over 1847. The French shipping has equally gained on the export trade. In 1848 it carried 539 millions, and foreign shipping 545 millions; in 1847 the amount by the latter was 590 millions against 433 millions by the former.

MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.—The total population of the 139 Irish unions in 1841 was 8,175,124. The cost of in-door relief during the half-year ending the 30th of March last was £291,749; on out-door, £66,085; making a total of £357,834. The cost for the corresponding period of 1849 was £820,511, viz., in-door relief, £36,046; out-door, £284,465. The decrease in the half-year ending 31st March, 1850, as compared with the half-year ending 31st March, 1849, was £262,677, or rather more than 42 per cent.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Returns.)

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 781; whereas the average derived from 10 corresponding weeks of 1840-9 is 886, or augmented in the ratio of increase of population, 967. Compared with this latter number, the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 186. Taking the 10 weeks of previous years, namely, the 28th of each year, it appears that the lowest number occurred in 1843, and was 767, while the highest occurred in 1849, and was 1369, when cholera was making considerable progress. The deaths caused by diseases of the zymotic or epidemic class were last week only 168; in the corresponding weeks of 1840-8 they fluctuated between 167 and 319, and in the same week of last year rose to 630. Diarrhoea, which the summer usually calls into activity, was fatal during the week in 37 cases, all except 3 having been amongst young persons; the average is 39, and as fur-

ther proof that up to this period there is no striking development of the disease, it is sufficient to state that in the same week of 1846 the deaths from diarrhoea were 87; in that of 1847, 32; in 1848, 64; and in 1849, 89. Last week 7 persons, of whom 3 were children, were registered, who had died of cholera; but in most of the cases it appears to have been the common English epidemic, and it is not stated in any case that the disease had assumed the malignant form. The births during the week were 1299.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.

There has been no very great variation in the market for Public Securities this week. Upon the whole a slight advance has taken place since Monday in the English funds, but the average prices of the week are much the same as those we have been reporting for the last month or two. The chief difference between last week and the present one is that Consols declined slightly towards Saturday last, whereas they have risen a little towards the end of this week. On Monday the opening price was 96½ to 96¾, and on the following day they closed with an improvement of one eighth. Wednesday being settling day, and a supply of money having been brought into the market at 1¼ per cent. for a week, the dealers were enabled to carry over their accounts without difficulty. Prices, therefore, experienced an advance. Consols for money opened at 96½ to 96¾, and closed at 96¾ to 97, being a rise of a quarter per cent. on the previous day's quotation. On Thursday, with the exception of a slight temporary depression, the English funds were steady at the improved prices of Wednesday. Consols opened at 96¾ to 97, and left off at that price. Yesterday they opened at 97¼ to 97, and closed at 96¾ to 96¾.

The variations in the price of English stocks generally this week have been:—Consols, 96½ to 97¼; Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, 98½ to 99; Bank Stock, 211 to 212; Exchequer Bills, 66s. to 70s. premium.

The Foreign funds have not presented any remarkable feature during the week. A slight decline in Spanish stock took place on Monday, in consequence of the announcement relative to the accouchement of the Queen of Spain. At the latest dates the business in the official list comprised:—Buenos Ayres, for account, 55½; Mexican, for money, 29½; for the account, 30 and 30½; Peruvian, for account, 81½ and 82; the Deferred, 35½; Russian, 111½; the Four-and-a-half per Cents, 96½ and 97; Spanish Three per Cents, for account, 37½ and 38; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 57½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 88½, 89½, 89½, and 88½.

The accounts of the state of trade from the manufacturing districts still continue to be of a satisfactory character.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 13th of July, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued 30,044,065	Government Debt, 11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 2,984,900
	Gold Coin and Bullion .. 15,834,807
	Silver Bullion 219,258
	30,044,065

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity) .. 14,294,583
Reserve .. 3,149,011	Other Securities .. 10,522,279
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .. 5,090,507	Notes .. 9,770,045
Other Deposits .. 11,363,012	Gold and Silver Coin .. 800,242
Seven-day and other Bills .. 1,331,619	
	35,387,149
Dated July 18, 1850.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	211½	211½	211½	211½	211½	211½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 p. Ct. Con. Ann.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 p. Ct. An. 1736.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
New 5 per Ct.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Long Ans. 1860.	268	266	266	266	266	266
Ind. St. 10 p. Ct.	90	87	90	90	90	90
Ditto Bonds	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p
Ex. Bills, 1000f.	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p
Ditto, 500f.	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p
Ditto, Small	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p	69 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Friday Evening.)

Austrian 5 per Cents. 96½	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 30
Belgian Bds. 4½ p. Ct. 92½	Neapolitan 5 per Cents. 81½
Brazilian 5 per Cents. 91½	Portuguese 5 per Cent. 86½
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Ct. 53½	— 4 per Ct. —
Chilian 6 per Cents. —	— Annuities —
Ecuador Bonds —	Russian, 1852, 5 p. Ct. —
Danish 3 per Cents. —	Span. Actives, 5 p. Ct. —
Dutch 2½ per Cents. 57½	— Passive —
— 4 per Cents. 89	— Deferred —
French 5 p. Ct. An. Paris 96.30	
— 3 p. Ct. July 19, 58	

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Friday Evening.

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Caledonian .. 75	Australasian .. 29
Edinburgh and Glasgow .. 21	British North America .. —
Eastern Counties .. 61	Colonial .. —
Great Northern .. 88	Commercial of London .. —
Great North of England .. 238	London and Westminster .. —
Great S. & W. (Ireland) .. 30	London Joint Stock .. —
Great Western .. 57	National Provincial .. —
Hull and Selby .. 97	Provincial of Ireland .. 41
Lancashire and Yorkshire .. 34½	Union of Australia .. 33
Lancaster and Carlisle .. 54	Union of London .. —
London, Brighton, & S. Coast .. 80½	
London and Blackwall .. 41	MINERS.
London and N.-Western .. 108½	Bolton .. —
Midland .. 51	Bradford .. —
North British .. 32½	Bradford Imperial .. —
South-Eastern and Dover .. 14	Ditto, St. John del Rey .. 13½
South-Western .. 54½	Cobre Copper .. —
York, Newcastle, & Berwick .. 14	MISCELLANEOUS.
York and North Midland .. 14	Australian Agricultural .. —
	Canada .. —
	General Steam .. —
	Penins. & Oriental Steam .. —
	Royal Mail Steam .. —
	St. Katharine .. —
	South Australian .. —

GRAIN, Mark-lane, July 19.

Wheat, R. New 40s. to 42s.	Maple .. 28s. to 30s.
Fine .. 42 .. 44	White .. 24 .. 25
Old .. 42 .. 44	Boilers .. 25 .. 27
White .. 42 .. 44	Beans, Ticks .. 25 .. 26
Fine .. 44 .. 46	Old .. 27 .. 28
Superior New .. 44 .. 46	Indian Corn .. 27 .. 29
Rye .. 23 .. 24	Oats, Feed .. 16 .. 17
Barley .. 19 .. 20	Fine .. 17 .. 18
Malt .. 22 .. 23	Poland .. 18 .. 19
Malt, Ord. .. 49 .. 50	Fine .. 19 .. 20
Fine .. 50 .. 52	Potato .. 18 .. 19
Peas, Hog .. 27 .. 28	Fine .. 19 .. 20

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

Wheat .. 40s. 3d.	Rye .. 23s. 3d.
Barley .. 31 5	Beans .. 27 3
Oats .. 16 11	Peas .. 26 6

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat .. 40s. 6d.	Rye .. 22s. 10d.
Barley .. 31 11	Beans .. 26 11
Oats .. 16 9	Peas .. 27 1

FLOUR.

Town-made .. per sack 40s. to 43s.	
Seconds .. 37 .. 40	
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship .. 32 .. 34	
Norfolk and Stockton .. 30 .. 32	
American .. per barrel 19 .. 23	
Canadian .. 20 .. 23	
Wheaten Bread, 7d, the 4lb. loaf. Households, 6d.	

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 16th day of July, 1850, is 25s. 9d. per cwt.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.*		SMITHFIELD.*						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Beef.....	2	6	to 3	2	2	8	to 3	8
Mutton.....	2	8	3	6	3	4	4	0
Veal.....	2	4	3	4	2	6	3	6
Pork.....	2	8	4	0	3	4	4	0
Lamb.....	3	4	4	8	4	0	4	8

* To sink the offal, per 8 lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
	Friday.		Monday.
Beasts.....	761		3578
Sheep.....	14,040		33,770
Cattle.....	586		401
Pigs.....	208		245

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 10s. to 11s. per doz.	
Carlow, £3 6s. to £3 7s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish .. per cwt. 57s. to 60s.	
Cheese, Cheshire .. 46 .. 70	
Derby, Plain .. 46 .. 54	
Hams, York .. 60 .. 70	
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	

HAY AND STRAW. (Per load of 36 Trusses.)

CUMBERLAND. SMITHFIELD. WHITECHAPEL.	
Hay, Good .. 78s. to 79s. 48s. to 79s. 70s. to 79s.	
Interior .. 60 .. 65 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0	
New .. 50 .. 68 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 58 .. 65	
Clover .. 78 .. 84 .. 60 .. 90 .. 70 .. 80	
Wheat Straw .. 26 .. 30 .. 22 .. 30 .. 24 .. 28	

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 16.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—J. and C. D. Matthews, shipping Norton and Chipping Campden, bankers; first, second, and third div. of 7s. 3d. and 4s. 9d., on Thursday, July 18, or any subsequent Thursday; Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—J. Harshaw and W. Askew, Leeds, cloth merchants; second div. of 1s. 3d., and second div. of 3d. on the separate estate of J. Harshaw, on Thursday, July 18, or any subsequent Thursday; Mr. Fennell, Leeds—E. A. Ball, Manchester, sharebroker; first div. of 16s. 3d., any Tuesday; Mr. Hobson, Manchester—J. Harrington, Manchester, commission agent, and Cauton, farmer; first div. of 5s. 1d., any Tuesday; Mr. Hobson, Manchester—M. Cawood, Leeds, ironfounder; first div. (on subsequent proofs) of 3s., any day on and after July 16; Mr. Young, Leeds.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. BRANSCOMBE, late of Blandford, Dorsetshire, common carrier.

BANKRUPTS.—W. M. WOOD, Dover, hosier, to surrender July 25, August 29; solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Maraden, Friday-street, Chesham; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane, Cornhill—H. H. DAVIS, Battersea, builder, July 22, August 30; solicitor, Mr. Hewitt, Nicholas-lane; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Birch-lane, Cornhill—W. DAVENPORT, Christian-street, St. George's East, tailor, July 25, August 29; solicitor, Mr. Dolby, Monument-chambers, Fish-street-hill; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore—G. KNIGHT, Worthing, Sussex, July 27, August 31; solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes, Lane, and Rhodes, Chancery-lane, and Messrs. Butt and Worsley, Ryde, Isle of Wight; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. V. SCANTLEBURY, Condu-

street East, Paddington, carpenter, July 27, August 31; solicitor, Mr. Vaughan, Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Pen-
nall, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. T. DALTON, 21;
T. EDWARDS, Birmingham, ironfounders, July 24, August 21;
solicitors, Messrs. Tyndall and Son, Birmingham; official as-
signee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—S. WILKES, Birmingham,
clock dial maker, July 22, August 10; solicitor, Mr. Lowe,
Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—
J. WELCH, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester-shire, draper, August
2 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Parker, Rooke, Parker, and White-
house, Bedford-row; Mr. Dewes, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and Mr.
Hodgson, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Bittleston, Not-
tingham—G. C. BAYLIS, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, dealer in
flour, July 30, August 27; solicitor, Mr. Bird, Cardiff; official
assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol—T. WILLIAMS, Trowbridge,
Wiltshire, auctioneer, July 29, August 26; solicitor, Mr. Abbott,
Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol—S. NICHOLSON,
York, trader, July 29, August 16; solicitors, Mr. Paterson,
Liverpool, and Mr. Bulmer, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope,
Leeds—F. BLANCHARD and W. PASSMORE, late of Leeds,
tailors, August 2 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Upton, Leeds; official
assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds—J. SHARROCK, Toxteth-park, Lan-
cashire, licensed victualler, July 29, August 19; solicitors, Messrs.
Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, Bedford-row, and Mr.
Luby, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Liverpool—E.
R. ARTHUR, North Shields, shipowner, July 24, August 28; sol-
citors, Messrs. Maples, Maples, and Pearce, Frederick-place,
Old Jewry, and Messrs. Leitch and Kenney, North Shields;
official assignee, Mr. Wakley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. SCHO-
RAH, late of South Yorkshire, seed merchant, August 3 and
11; solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr.
Young, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS.—Aug. 7, J. Slater, Friday-street, Chapside,
warehouseman—Aug. 6, J. W. Brooke and J. Wilson, Liverpool,
merchants.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the
contrary on the day of meeting—Aug. 7, R. Wilson, Kingston-
upon-Ull, stone-mason—Aug. 8, M. Milne, Manchester, grocer
—Aug. 7, J. Waring, Liverpool, draper—Aug. 7, T. Smith,
Liverpool, cheesemonger—Aug. 8, S. Adams, Birmingham, gun
manufacturer—Aug. 10, T. Goode, Hereford, chemist—Aug. 8,
J. Denton, Halifax, silk spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Brand, Old Monkland, con-
tractor, July 20, Aug. 12—A. Bennett, Friarion, near Perth,
farmer, July 22, Aug. 12—G. Miller, Edinburgh, engraver, July
19, Aug. 8—F. Salmon, Newton of Pothringham, cattle dealer,
July 24, Aug. 14—R. Hamilton, Balernoek, Stirling-shire, coal
merchant, July 23, Aug. 13—V. and A. Candlish, Doon-park
and Townhead, cattle dealers, July 22, Aug. 12.

Friday, July 19.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—S. Hignett, Middle, Shrop-
shire, maltster; first div. of 8s. 3d., on Thursday, July 18, or
any subsequent Thursday; Mr. Valpy, Birmingham—J. Yeo-
mans, Sheffield, merchant; second div. of 2s. 6d., on Saturday,
July 20, or any subsequent Saturday; Mr. Freeman, Sheffield—
C. Burgin, Sheffield, steel manufacturer; first div. of 2s., on
Saturday, July 20, and on any subsequent Saturday; Mr. Free-
man, Sheffield—C. Reford, Reading, builder; first and final div.
of 6s., on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; Mr.
Groom, Abchurch-lane—W. A. Reeves, Maidstone, cabinet-
maker; first div. of 8s. 4d., on Wednesday next, and three
subsequent Wednesdays; Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—J.
Ford, Richmond, licensed victualler; first div. of 2s. 3d., on
Wednesday next, and three following Wednesdays; Mr.
Graham, Coleman-street—J. Addington, London—Mr. St.
George-the-Martyr, oil and colourman; second div. of 3s. 3d.,
on Wednesday next, and three following Wednesdays; Mr.
Graham, Coleman-street—A. Wilkin, Camberwell, Surrey;
second div. of 4s. 1d., on Wednesday next, and three follow-
ing Wednesdays; Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—A. Beattie
and F. Macnaghten, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, City,
merchants; second div. of 11s., on Wednesday next, and three
following Wednesdays; Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—
M. Cowles, Nine-Elms, Vauxhall and York-road, Lambeth; first
div. of 2s., on Wednesday next, and three following Wednes-
days; Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—R. Robson, Newcastle-upon-
Tyne, manufacturer of plaster of Paris; first div. of 2s. 6d.,
on Saturday, July 20, or any following Saturday; Mr. Wakley,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Barr, New Tuneside, High Holborn
and Old-road, St. Pancras, builder; first div. of 1s. 6d., any
Wednesday; Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—Christy, Adams,
and Hill, Rotherhithe, engineers; second div. of 1s. 6d., Thurs-
day, the 25th inst., and following Thursday; Mr. Stansfield,
Basinghall-street—J. Sheford, Standen, Hertfordshire, butcher;
first div. of 3s., on Thursday, the 25th inst., and following
Thursday; Mr. Stansfield, Basinghall-street—J. Sydenham,
Foolo, printer; first div. of 4s. on Thursday, the 25th inst., and
following Thursday; Mr. Stansfield, Basinghall-street—P.
Thompson, sen., Osnaburgh-place, New-road, St. Pancras, and
Commercial-road, Limehouse, carpenter; first div. of 9s., on
Thursday, the 25th inst., and following Thursday; Mr. Stans-
field, Basinghall-street—H. F. Horneham, Queen-street, Cheap-
side, merchant; fourth div. of 1s. 3d., on Thursday, the 25th
inst., and following Thursday; Mr. Stansfield, Basinghall-street.

BANKRUPTS.—T. DYSON, Hardings-terrace, Albert-street—
Newington, railway contractor, to surrender August 3, Sept. 6,
solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Son, King William-street; official
assignee, Mr. Whitmore—G. F. GIRDWOOD, Maid-a-hill, chemist,
July 26, August 29; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews,
Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street—
C. SHEPHERD, Modbury, linen-draper, July 30, August 27;
solicitors, Mr. Savery, Modbury, and Messrs. Bishop and Pitts,
Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter—T. B. BOWEN,
Liverpool, cotton-broker, July 26, August 29; solicitor, Mr.
Norris, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.—Aug. 9, J. W. English, Poultry, chemist—Aug.
9, D. and F. D. Smith, Hammersmith, wholesale drysalters—
Aug. 9, T. Edwards, King-street, St. George, Bloomsbury,
dressing-case maker—Aug. 21, C. Cooper, Willenhall, Stafford-
shire, grocer.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the
contrary on the day of meeting—Aug. 10, S. and H. J. Hogg,
Portsea, auctioneers—Aug. 10, C. Scarfe, Hall-street, City-road,
timber merchant—Aug. 7, D. Stead, late of George-street,
Adelphi, patentee of wooden paving—Aug. 20, F. Westover,
Lewisham, cheesemonger—Aug. 20, W. Higgs, Wolverhampton,
iron dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. B. Glenay, Dundee, merchant,
July 24, Aug. 14—W. R. Logan, Glasgow, merchant, July 24,
Aug. 21.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Ingouville, Havre-de-Grace, the wife of
W. Smyth, Esq., of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of D. Carnegie,
Esq., of Stronvar, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Buttleigh Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of
the Reverend W. F. Neville, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Stonepitts, near Ryde, the wife of Captain
Butler Felloes, Seventy-seventh Regiment, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Canonbury-place, Islington, the wife of
the Reverend R. P. Hutchison, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Grove-house, Lower Tooting, the Honour-
able Mrs. Sidney Roper Curzon, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Regent's-villas, Regent's-park, the wife of
Francis Marcus Beresford, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the
Honourable W. a Court Holmes, of a son.
On the 14th inst., at Tenby, the wife of E. Broderip, Esq., of a
daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Bath, the wife of Captain R. R. Western
R.N., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Plymouth, the wife of Captain T. Parker
Rickford, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Halifax, the Reverend Mark A. Lawton,
B.A., vicar of Kilmorcy, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Mary,
daughter of the late W. Booth, Esq., of Clackheaton.

On the 13th inst., at St. Mary's, Islington, T. Carr Jackson,
Esq., late of the Royal Free Hospital, to Rosa, youngest daugh-
ter of T. Wakefield, Esq., of Islington.

On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederic
W. Knight, Esq., M.P., to Maria Louisa Couling Gibbs, daugh-
ter of the late E. Gibbs, Esq.

On the 15th inst., at Twickenham, H. W. Cumming, captain,
Coldstream Guards, eldest son of General Sir Henry Cumming,
to Emma Georgiana Christina, fifth daughter of Sir Wm. Clay,
Bart., M.P.

On the 16th inst., at Fulham, E. Ferguson, Esq., lieutenant,
Indian Navy, to Susan Clara Sully, only grand-daughter of John
Coleman, Esq., Hammersmith.

On the 16th inst., the Reverend F. A. Gace, M.A., of Magda-
lene Hall, Oxford, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Amelia
Eliza, eldest daughter of T. Perkins, Esq., Nunhead, Surrey.

On the 16th inst., at Oxford, M. J. Johnson, Esq., of the Rad-
cliffe Observatory, to Caroline, daughter of J. A. Ogle, M.D.,
Prof. Med. Clin., Oxford.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. M. Williams,
Esq., son of the late Reverend J. C. Williams, M.A., rector of
Sherington, Bucks, to Emma Maria, eldest daughter of the
Reverend J. R. Major, D.D., vicar of Wardling, Sussex, and head
master of King's College School, London.

On the 16th inst., at Marchwood, G. A. F. Shadwell, Esq.,
youngest son of the Vice-Chancellor of England, to Frederica
widow of P. J. Hornby, Esq., late of the Engineers.

On the 16th inst., at Eastwell, Kent, Captain H. E. Wear, of
the Fifteenth Queen's (Own) Regiment, youngest son of the late
Colonel Wear, K.H., aide-de-camp to the Queen, of Hampton
Bishop, Herefordshire, to Charlotte Georgiana, only daughter of
the Reverend C. Oxenden, incumbent of Barham, near Canter-
bury.

DEATHS.

On Feb. 9, at Sydney, New South Wales, aged 84, Mrs. Mac-
arthur, widow of the late Mr. John Macarthur, one of the early
colonists.

On the 9th inst., at Islington, aged 57, Mr. T. S. Munden, the
only child of the late Mr. Joseph Shepherd Munden, comedian.

On the 11th inst., in Seymour-street West, the Reverend J. J.
Pike, in the 81st year of his age.

On the 11th inst., in Upper Clapton, Maria, daughter of the
late Major T. Fenn, H.E.I.C.S.

On the 12th inst., at Bouchurch, Margaret, widow of the late
Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, of St. Boniface, Isle of Wight.

On the 12th inst., at Ridgmont-place, Hampstead-road,
Captain George Buttler, R.N., late of H.M.S. Meteor.

On the 12th inst., in Park-square, Regent's-park, aged 49,
Major J. R. Majendy, adjutant of the Queen's Own Royal Staf-
fordshire Yeomanry.

On the 13th inst., in Thurlow-place West, C. T. Irvine, Esq.,
of the Admiralty, Somerset-house, eldest son of the late Reverend
A. Irvine, of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

On the 13th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, Alex. Somerville, Esq.,
deputy commissary-general to the army, aged 64.

On the 13th inst., at Hackwood-park, the Lord Bolton, in the
68th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., the Reverend John V. Austin, rector of St.
Nicholas Cole Abbey with St. Nicholas Olive, in the city of
London.

On the 13th inst., at Baywater, aged 65, J. B. Morris, Esq.,
late captain in H.M. Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Foot.

On the 14th inst., at Newington-hall, Elvira Anna, the wife of
J. Williams, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and daughter of Lieutenant-
Colonel Phipps, of Oaklands, Clonmel.

On the 15th inst., at Boreham, in Essex, Captain W. H. Hasel-
foot, in his 73rd year.

On the 7th inst., at Liege, Somerset G. D'Arcy Irving, Esq.,
son of the late Sir George D'Arcy Irving, Bart., of Castle
Irving, county of Fermanagh.

On the 11th inst., at Leominster, aged 36, the Reverend C. W.
Robinson.

On the 13th inst., aged 65, Martha, relict of the Reverend R.
Mitcheil, D.D., late rector of Fryerning, and vicar of Eastwood,
Essex, and for many years Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College.

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"SIR,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was af-
flicted with a Glandu or swelling in the neck, which, after a
short time, broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent medical man
pronounced it as a very bad case of Scrofula, and prescribed for
a considerable time without effect. The disease then for four
years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when, besides
the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a
third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with
a tumour between the eyes, which was expected to break.
During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the
constant advice of the most celebrated medical Gentlemen at
Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General
Hospital, where one of the Surgeons said that he would ampu-
tate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure that, if that
limb were taken off, it would be then even impossible to sub-
due the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give
your Pills and Ointment a trial, and, after two months' perse-
verance in their use, the tumour gradually began to disappear, and
the discharge from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and at
the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and
the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the
astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances, who could
scarcely credit the cure. In this desperate state I determined to
now elapse without any recurrence to the malady, and the boy is
now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances
I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make
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newspaper, in his letters on "Labour and the Poor," have re-
sented to the comedy in their own exertions rather than in
any parliamentary enactment, and in some system which sha-
combine their own interest with the interests of other classes o
society rather than in that return to old customs now chief
advocated in the trade, by which the benefit of the master and
journeyman (but especially of the former) is sought to be
realized at the expense of the consumer.

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ranteed by the faithful realization of the fairer and more
brotherly and Christian principle of coöperation. They wish
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